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THE

Canada Educational Directory

AND

CALENDAR FOR 1857-8:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES; THE PROFESSIONS; SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS; DECISIONS OF THE COURTS ON SCHOOL QUESTIONS; &c. &c.

EDITED BY THOMAS HODGINS,
B.A. UNIV. COLL. TORONTO.

"Virtue and knowledge are endowments greater
Than nobleness and wealth: careless heirs
May the two latter darken and expend;
But immortality attends the former."

SHAKSPEARE, *Pericles*, Act III. Scene ii.

"As for the conceit that learning should dispose men to leisure and privateness, and make them slothful, it were a strange thing if that which accustomed the mind to a perpetual motion and agitation should induce slothfulness: whereas, contrariwise, it may be truly affirmed that no kind of men love business for itself but those that are learned."—BACON, *Advancement of Learning*.

Ἀρχὰ πολιτείας ἀπάσης νέων τροφά.

TORONTO:
MACLEAR & CO., 16, KING STREET EAST.
LOVELL AND GIBSON, PRINTERS.
1857.

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"For as water, whether it be the dew of heaven, or the springs of the earth, doth scatter and lose itself in the ground, except it be collected into some receptacle where it may, by union, comfort and sustain itself; so this excellent liquor of knowledge, whether it descend from divine inspiration, or spring from human sense, would soon perish and vanish to oblivion, if it were not preserved in books, conferences, and places appointed, as Universities, Colleges, and Schools, for the receipt and comforting of the same."—*Bacon.*

"The mind, like the diamond, in its original state is rude and unpolished; but as the effect of the chisel on the outward coat soon presents to view the latent beauties of the diamond,—so education discovers the latent virtues of the mind, and draws them forth to range the large field of matter and space, to display the summit of human knowledge: our duty to God and to man."—*Old Charge.*

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year 1857, by
Thomas Hodgins,
In the office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

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PREFACE.

The little work here submitted to the public, is intended to furnish information to those seeking for themselves, or for the youth of the country, the advantages of our Educational Establishments, or admission into the various Professions.

Our rapid advance in material prosperity, is happily attended by a corresponding desire to promote education in all its branches,—school, collegiate, and professional,—and foreshadows a future, in which an untaught boy or girl, or an ignorant business or professional man, will be an anomaly and a disgrace in our land. The system of elementary schools now established in Upper Canada—created and supported by the people themselves—provides a Free Education for all Canadian children, wherever Canadian parents choose. Lower Canada has nearly the same, and is rapidly progressing; while the higher education of both is open to the children of the poor as well as the rich,—training all classes for fighting the battle of life on equal terms; and it cannot be denied that those who avail themselves of that higher education, will, by their superior intelligence and mental power, make the best farmers, mechanics, merchants, and professional men of our future Canada.

To promote such an interest, this little Hand-Book is dedicated.

The Editor cannot conclude without acknowledging the general courtesy of the gentlemen to whom he applied for information for this work. Their courtesy to him was a courtesy to the public, for whom the information was desired; and it was often accompanied by expressions of approval of the design of the work, which lightened many a weary hour's labor, in compiling such a digest of the information furnished, as would combine brevity with accuracy.

Should the Directory be favorably received, it will be continued in future years.

T. H.

✓ pz125

ABBREVIATIONS.

B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.
C.B.	Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Service.)
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D.Cn.L.	Doctor of Canon Law.
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity.
Dr. in Scien.	Doctor in Sciences.
F.C.S.	Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.G.S.	Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.L.S.	Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.S.A. Scot.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.H.	Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
K.T.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws (Civil and Canon.)
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws (Civil and Canon.)
Licen. M. & L. M.	Licentiate in Medicine.
Licen. Theol.	Licentiate in Theology.
M.A.	Master of Arts.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.L.C.	Member of the Legislative Council.
M.P.P.	Member of the Legislative Assembly.
M.R.I.A.	Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel.
ad eun.	*ad eundem*, admitted to the same Degree.
hon.	Honorary Degree.
sch.	University Scholar.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 46, *for* "1st June, 1857, *read* 20th May, 1857.

Page 54, Rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., Univ. Toronto, has been appointed Principal of Upper Canada College.

Some alterations have been made in the Scholarships of the University of Toronto (page 41) but the Editor is not yet informed of them.

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APRIL, 1857.

Days declared PUBLIC HOLIDAYS by Act of Parliament, 12 Vic. c. 10, are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	W	First Common School Act U. C. passed, 1816.—Vic. Coll. Spring Term begins
2	Th	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. [L. Superintendents U.C. Term of office begins.
3	F	
4	S	Trinity College and Bishop's College Lent Terms end.
5	S	SUNDAY BEFORE EASTER, or PALM SUNDAY.
6	M	Bishop's Coll. Trin. Term begins.—Exams. Gram. Sch. Masters, Med. Board
7	T	Gram. Schs. U.C. Winter Term ends. [U.C., Land Surveyors.
8	W	Laval Univ. 2nd Term ends.—Univ. Coll. Easter Vacation begins.—Hudson's
9	Th	*Maunday Thursday.*—U.P. Divinity Hall Session ends. [Bay Co. estab.1692.
10	F	GOOD FRIDAY.
11	S	
12	S	EASTER SUNDAY.—America discovered, 1492.
13	M	*Easter Monday.*
14	T	*Easter Tuesday.*—Univ. Coll. Easter Vacation ends.
15	W	Normal School U.C. Winter Session ends.—Gram. Sch. Spring Term begins.
16	Th	Emperor Napoleon III. visited England, 1855.
17	F	
18	S	Trinity College Easter Term begins.—First Newspaper in America, 1704.
19	S	LOW SUNDAY.—Rifle Pits at Sebastopol captured, 1855.
20	M	Laval Univ. 3rd Term begins.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Admiral Blake,
21	T	[1657.
22	W	
23	Th	*St. George.*—Shakspeare born, 1564; died, 1616.
24	F	Univ. Coll. Lectures, Easter Term, ends.—Annual Meeting Univ. Coll. Society.
25	S	*St. Mark.*
26	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
27	M	Battle of York (Toronto), U.C., 1813.
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	McGill and Queen's Colleges' Sessions end.

MAY, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	F	*St. Philip and St. James.*—Univ. Coll. Examinations begin.
2	S	
3	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Petropaulowski taken, 1855.
4	M	Clocks introduced, 1364.
5	T	
6	W	*St. John the Evangelist.*—Oswego taken, 1814.
7	Th	Jamaica taken by the British, 1655.
8	F	
9	S	Sardinians arrived in Crimea, 1855.
10	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
11	M	
12	T	Exam. Coll. Phys. and Surg. L.C. at Montreal.
12	W	*Old May Day.*
14	Th	U.C. Coll. Spring Term ends.
15	F	Normal School U.C. Summer Session and U.C. Coll. Summer Term begin.
16	S	
17	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.
18	M	Univ. Coll. Easter Term ends.—Queen distributed Crimean Medals, 1855.
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	ASCENSION DAY.—Senate Univ. Toronto Annual Session begins.
22	F	First English Railway Act passed, 1801.
23	S	Sir John Franklin's last expedition sailed, 1845.
24	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.—QUEEN VICTORIA BORN, 1819.—Kertch cap-
25	M	Victoria College Examinations begin. [tured, 1855.
26	T	
27	W	Victoria Coll. Commencement.—Spring Term ends.
28	Th	Examination for Barrister (honors), U.C.
29	F	Examination for Barrister, U.C.
30	S	Roman Catholic Separate School Act, U.C., passed, 1855.
31	S	WHIT SUNDAY.—*Pentecost.*

JUNE, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	M	Easter Term, (Law), U.C., begins.—U. C. Parliament met at Toronto 1797.
2	T	
3	W	Meeting Toronto University Association.
4	Th	Exams. in Arts, Civil Eng., and Agric., Univ. Toronto, and Student at Law,
5	F	Exam. Student at Law, U.C. [(honors), U.C.
6	S	Battle of Burlington Heights. 1813.
7	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.—Capture of the Mamelon at Sebastopol, 1855.
8	M	University of Toronto Inaugurated, 1843.
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	CORPUS CHRISTI.
12	F	
13	S	Easter Term, (Law), U.C , ends.
14	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
15	M	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	Victoria College Inaugurated, 1836.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	F	
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Longest Day.
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	*Midsummer Day.*—St. John the Baptist.—Bishop's Col. Trin. Term ends.
25	Th	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
26	F	Univ. Toronto Commencement and Meeting Univ. Association.—Gram. Schs.,
27	S	[U C., Spring Term ends.
28	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Queen Victoria Crowned, 1838.
29	M	ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.
30	T	Half-Yearly School Returns.—Greenwich Hospital Founded. 1696.

JULY, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	W	Gram. and Com. School moneys payable.—Chief Superintendent's, U.C., Re-
2	Th	[p rt to Governor.—Trin. College Easter Term ends.
3	F	Quebec Founded, 1603.—Russian Army crossed the Pruth, 1853.
4	S	Independence U. S. declared, 1776.
5	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6	M	Exams. Gram. School Masters.—Medical Board U.C.—Land Surveyors.
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	Importation of Slaves prohibited in Upper Canada, 1793.
10	F	Royal Charter, Trinity College 1852.
11	S	Canada invaded, 1812.—Sweaborg bombarded, 1855.
12	S	5TH SUNDAY ATER TRINITY.—Crimea evacuated, 1856.
13	M	French Revolution, 1789.—Apportionment by Local Supts., U.C.
14	T	Laval University, Third Term ends.
15	W	Normal Schools, L.C., Sessions end.—Detroit taken, 1812.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
20	M	
21	T	U.C. College Summer Term and St. Michael's College Session, end.
22	W	
23	Th	First English Newspaper published, 1588.—Canada Union Act, 1840.
24	F	Battle of Niagara, 1759, and Lundy's Lane, 1812.
25	S	*St. James.*
26	S	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
87	M	Bank of England chartered, 1694.
28	T	
29	W	Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588.
30	Th	
31	F	Gibralter taken, 1704.

AUGUST, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	S	*Lammas.*—Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
3	M	Summer Vacation Com. Schools U. C. begins—Meeting McGill Univ. Society.
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
10	M	*St. Lawrence.*—Grammar Schools U. C., Summer Term begins.
11	T	Battle of Lake Champlain, 1814.
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	First Book printed by Faust, 1437.
15	S	[Tchernaya, 1855.
16	S	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Capture of Bomarsund, 1854—Battle of the
17	M	Summer Vacation Common Schools U. C. ends.
18	T	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited Paris, 1855.
19	W	
20	Th	Victoria College Fall Term and McGill High School Term begins.
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—New York (Province) ceded to Britain, 1667.
24	M	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	T	
26	W	Prince Albert born, 1819—Battle of Cressy, 1346.
27	Th	Exam. for Barrister (honors), U. C.
28	F	*St. Augustine.*—Exam. for Barrister, U. C.
29	S	St. John the Baptist beheaded.
30	S	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
31	M	Trinity Term (Law) U. C. begins.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

Days of M	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	T	St. Michael's College Session begins.
2	W	Meeting Toronto University Association.
3	Th	Exam. for Student at-Law (honors), U. C.
4	F	Exam. for Student-at-Law, U. C
5	S	*Old St. Bartholomew.*—Bishop's College Michaelmas Term begins.
6	S	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
7	M	Montreal capitulated 1760. [topol, 1855.
8	T	Laval Univ. First Term, and U. C. Coll. Autumn Term begin—Fall of Sebas-
9	W	
10	Th	McGill College Session (Arts) begins.
11	F	
12	S	Trinity Term (Law) U. C. ends.
13	S	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
14	M	Allies landed at Eupatoria, Crimea, 1854—Jewish year 5618 begins.
15	T	Normal Schools L. C. Sessions begin—First English Railway opened, 1830.
16	W	
17	Th	First Parliament of Upper Canada met at Niagara 1792.
18	F	
19	S	Quebec taken, 1759.
20	S	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—The Battle of the Alma, 1854.
21	M	*St. Matthew.*—Laval University inaugurated, 1854.
22	T	
23	W	Toronto University Association instituted, 1856.
24	Th	Examinations in Law and Medicine, Univ. Toronto, begin.
25	F	
26	S	*Old Holy Rood.*—Allied Army took possession of Balaklava, 1854.
27	S	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
28	M	Battle of Marathon, B. C., 400.
29	T	*Michaelmas.*—Russians defeated at Kars and Eupatoria, 1855.
30	W	

OCTOBER, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	Th	Univ. Coll. Michaelmas Term, and Knox Coll. Session begin.
2	F	Jacques Cartier arrived at Montreal, 1535.
3	S	*Old St. Matthew.*—Trin. Coll. Michaelmas Term begins. [pleted 1835.
4	S	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First perfect edition of English Bible com-
5	M	Toronto Sch. Medicine Session begins.—Exams. Gram. Sch. Masters, Medical
6	T	[Board, U.C., and Land Surveyors.
7	W	Queen's Coll. Session begins.—Bishop's College inaugurated, 1854.
8	Th	Discovery of the North West passage announced, 1853.
9	F	Gram. Schs., U.C. Summer Term, ends.
10	S	Royal Charter, Queen's College, 1841.
11	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—*Old Michaelmas Day.*
12	M	Gram. Schs. U.C., Autumn Term begins.—Royal Charter Victoria Coll. 1836.
13	T	Exam. Coll. Phys. and Surg., L.C., at Quebec.—Battle of Queenston, 1812.
14	W	Battle of Hastings, 1066.
15	Th	Normal School U. C., Summer Session ends.—English law introduced into
16	F	[Upper Canada, 1792.
17	S	First Bombardment of Sebastopol, 1854.—Kinburn captured, 1855.
18	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
19	M	
20	T	U. P. Divinity Hall Session begins.
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1803.
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—Cavalry charge
26	M	Battle of Chateauguay, 1813. [at Balaklava, 1854.
27	T	
28	W	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
29	Th	Battle of Fort Erie, 1812.
30	E	
31	S	*All Hallow Eve.*

NOVEMBER, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	S	ALL SAINTS—21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Normal Sch., U.C., inaug. 1847.
2	M	McGill College Sessions (Law, Medicine and special) begin.
3	T	
4	W	Queen's Coll Divinity classes begin.—Battle of Oltenitza, 1853.
5	Th	Battle of Inkerman, 1854.
6	F	
7	S	Battle of Tippecanoe. 1811.
8	S	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,
9	M	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10	T	
11	W	Battle of Williamsburgh, 1813.
12	Th	Exam. for Barrister, (honors), U.C.
13	F	Exam. for Barrister, U.C.
14	S	Source of the Nile, discovered by Bruce, 1770.
15	S	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
16	M	Mich. Term (Law), and Winter Session Normal School, U.C. begin.
17	T	Battle of Chrysler's Farm, 1813.
18	W	Meeting Toronto University Association.
29	Th	Exam. for Student at Law. (honors), U.C.
20	F	Exam. for Student at Law, U.C. Cape of Good Hope doubled. 1497.
21	S	
22	S	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
23	M	*Old Martinmas.*
24	T	
25	W	Kars surrendered after a seven month's seige, 1855.
26	Th	East India Company incorporated.
27	F	
28	S	Michaelmas Term (Law) U.C., ends.
29	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
30	M	*St. Andrews.*—U. C. Coll. Autumn Term. ends.—Massacre at Sinope, 1853.

DECEMBER, 1857.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	T	U. C. Coll. Winter Term begins.
2	W	French Empire restored, 1852.
3	Th	
4	F	Univ. Coll. Michaelmas Term Lectures end.
5	S	
6	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
7	M	Univ. Coll. Michaelmas Examinations begin.
8	T	*Conception.*—Royal Charter Laval University, 1852.
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
12	S	
13	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
14	M	Gram. and Com. School Assessments, U. C., available.
15	T	
16	W	Victoria College Fall Term ends.
17	Th	
18	F	Lord Elgin's administration closed, 1854.
19	S	Univ. Coll. and Trin. Coll. Michaelmas Terms end.—Battle at Niagara, 1813.
20	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
21	M	*St. Thomas.* Shortest day. Bishop's College Michaelmas Term ends.
22	T	Gram. Sch., U.C., Autumn Term ends.—Half-yearly Exams. Gram. Schs.
23	W	[Schs., U. C., begin.
24	Th	*Christmas Eve.* Laval Univ. First Term ends. Christmas Holidays Com.
25	F	CHRISTMAS.—Alterations in School Sections, U. C., take effect.
26	S	*St. Stephen.*
27	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—St. John the Evangelist.
28	M	*Innocents.*
29	T	
30	W	Society of Jesuits founded, 1534. [local newspapers. Half-yearly S. Returns.
31	Th	Com. School reports in Cities, Towns and Villages, U. C., to be published in

JANUARY, 1858.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	F	CIRCUMCISION.—Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.
2	S	General Wolfe born, 1727.
3	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
4	M	U. C. College inaugurated, 1850.
5	T	Exams. Gram. Sch. Masters.—Medical Board, U. C.—Land Surveyors.
6	W	EPIPHANY. Twelfth Day. [Second, Terms begin.
7	Th	Univ. Coll. Easter, Victoria Coll. and Gram. Schs. Winter, and Laval Univ.
8	F	
9	S	Crimea ceded to Russia, 1784.
10	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
11	M	Trin. Coll. Lent Term begins.
12	T	
13	W	Annual Common School Elections, U. C.
14	Th	
15	F	Gram. and Com. Schs., U. C., and Educ. Ins. Reports due.—Trin. Coll. inaug.,
16	S	Bishop's College Lent Term begins. [1852.
17	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
18	M	Municipal Councils, Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships, U.C., meet.
19	T	
20	W	First English Parliament, 1261.—U. S. Independence acknowledged, 1783.
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
25	M	County Councils, U. C., meet.
26	T	Sunday Schools first established.
27	W	
28	Th	Royal Charter Bishop's College, 1853.—Exam. for Barristers (honors) U. C.
29	F	Lord Elgin Governor General, 1847.—Exam. for Barristers, U. C.
30	S	Chief Superiniendents' U. and L. C. Financial Reports. [U. C.
31	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SENDAY.—Two Gram. Sch. Trustees retire from each Board,

FEBRUARY, 1858.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	M	Hilary Term, (Law,) U.C., begins.—Notice from R. C. Separate School Sup•
2	T	*Candlemas.* [porters.—Meeting, McGill University Society.
3	W	Meeting Toronto Univ. Association and Grammar School Boards, U.C.
4	Th	Examination for Student at Law. (honors,) U. C.
5	F	Examination for Student at Law, U.C.
6	S	Printing discovered, 1436.—Battle of Elizabethtown, 1813.
7	✠	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Lord Palmerston's Ministry, 1855.
8	M	
9	T	Canada ceded to Great Britain, 1763.
10	W	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert married, 1840.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Hilary Term, (Law,) U.C., ends.
14	✠	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—*St. Valentine.*
15	M	National Debt of England commenced, 1697.
16	T	*Shrove Tuesday.*
17	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.
18	Th	Canada settled, 1534.—Battle of Eupatoria, 1855.
16	F	
20	S	Tythes abolished in Upper Canada 1823.
21	✠	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.—The 92 resolutions passed, 1834.
22	M	University College Society instituted, 1854.
23	T	Troops left England for the East, 1854.
24	W	
25	Th	Peace Congress met at Paris, 1856.
26	F	
27	S	Victoria College and U. C. College Winter Terms end.
28	✠	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.

MARCH, 1858.

Days of M.	W.	TERMS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.
1	M	*St. David.*—County Clerks' reports to Education Department due.
2	T	Vic. Coll. and U. C. Coll. Spring Terms begin.—Emperor Nicholas died 1855.
3	W	Normal Schools L.C., inaugurated, 1857.—Royal Charter Trin. Coll. Dub., 1591.
4	Th	First American Congress, 1798.
5	F	
6	S	
7	✠	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.—Toronto Univ. authorized to elect a member, 1820.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	First Grammar School Act, U.C., passed, 1807.
11	Th	Baltic Fleet led out to sea by the Queen, 1824.
12	F	Desjardin's Railway Bridge Catastrophe, 1857.
13	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
14	✠	
15	M	Royal Charter University of Toronto, 1827.
16	T	Cæsar invaded Britain, 55 B.C.—French Prince Imperial born, 1856.
17	W	*St. Patrick.*
18	Th	
19	F	Troops left France for the East, 1854.
20	S	
21	✠	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
22	M	
23	T	Bombardment of Odessa, 1854.
24	W	
25	Th	ANNUNCIATION.
26	F	
27	S	Trinity College Lent Term and Toronto School Medicine Session end.
28	✠	SUNDAY BEFORE EASTER.—War declared against Russia, 1854.
29	M	
30	T	Treaty of Peace with Russia, 1856.
31	W	Laval University Second Term, and Knox's College Session end.

The Schools.

UPPER CANADA.

The earliest references to education in Upper Canada are contained in the instructions of Governor General Lord Dorchester to the Surveyor General, in 1789,—directing him to set apart two lots in each township for the endowment of schools; and in the correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments in 1796–8. Nothing, however, was done until 1798, when lands were set apart by the Crown for the support of a University and Grammar Schools. In 1807, the Parliament of Upper Canada passed its first enactment relating to education, by establishing Grammar Schools in each District of the Province. In 1816, provision was made for the establishment of Common Schools, by an annual grant of £6,000, and by authorizing the inhabitants of any town, village or township "to meet together and make arrangements for Common Schools therein, and to choose three fit and discreet persons as their trustees, to examine into the moral character and capacity of any person willing to become a teacher, and appoint him if approved." The trustees were also authorized to select text-books, subject to a local Board of Education, to which they were also required to report. In 1820, this annual Common School grant was lessened to £2.500, although during the previous year, Parliament had made provision for an additional Grammar School in each District, and for educating ten pupils,—selected from the Common Schools,—at each Grammar School in the Province, and requiring these schools to educate at least ten pupils each, or suffer a decrease of allowance. Two years afterwards, the first provision for superintending the schools was made by the appointment of a Board of Education; and in 1824 the first attempt towards providing the public with "books and tracts designed to afford moral and religious instruction." During the years of political strife which followed, little was accomplished except the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission in 1836, to en-

quire into the systems of education of other countries. The result was the presentation of a valuable report and draft of Bill; but the eventful crisis of 1837 prevented the legislative action necessary to give effect to the proposed measures. In 1841, on the union of the Provinces under the government of Lord Sydenham, a system of Common School education was definitely established, and endowed with ample funds; but the measure—intended to apply to the United Province—was found imperfect, and, accordingly, a separate law for each section of Canada was passed in 1843.

The following year witnessed the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present Head of the Department of Education,—who, with a thorough knowledge of the wants and capabilities of his country, "combined rare administrative abilities, indomitable energy and intellectual vigor. Preliminary to his reconstructing, on a broader and more lasting foundation, the entire system of public instruction, he devoted a year to a study of the systems of education in Europe and America, and embodied the result in a *Report on a System of Public Elementary Education for Upper Canada*, in which he also gave a comprehensive sketch of the system of education recommended for adoption by Parliament. His recommendations were approved; and the system so sketched is now in successful operation—one which is invariably referred to with pride and satisfaction by Canadians, and with admiration by strangers." (*a*)

The system of education under the direction of the Department includes two classes of schools, Grammar or Classical Schools, and Common or Elementary Schools—the former managed by Trustees appointed by each County Council; the latter by Trustees elected by the people. At the head of both is placed the Normal School for the instruction and training of Teachers in the best methods of school organization and the art of teaching. The outlines of the system are to a certain extent drawn from the following sources:—From Germany, our system of educating teachers in the science of their work; from Ireland, our series of national school books, and rules in regard to religious instruction; from New England, the principle that education should be provided at the expense of the state; —but all so modified and engrafted on the institutions of the country as to be universally referred to as a complete system, peculiarly Canadian and "racy of the soil."

The municipal institutions of the country are, perhaps, more complete than any other in the world, and with them the school system is, to a great extent, harmonized. In the rural parts of the country each township has its municipal council, one of the powers of which is to divide the township into school sections of a sufficient extent to maintain a Common School. In each section, three Trustees are elected, who form its school corporation, employ

(*a*) American Journal of Education and College Review, 1856, p. 191.

the teacher, levy such rates as the inhabitants vote, and otherwise promote education;—with the restrictions, however, that their school must be kept open by a qualified teacher for at least six months each year, and that if rate-bills for attendance at the school be levied, they shall not exceed 1s. 3d. per month for each pupil, but that any balance (if not the whole amount) required for the teacher's salary and expenses of the school, shall be provided by a tax on the property of the inhabitants. A public fund, consisting of a Parliamentary Grant and an equal sum raised by assessment in each municipality, is divided among the sections according to the attendance at each school, and assists the inhabitants in paying their teacher. In towns and villages the same system is carried out, save that the council is invested with no power except that of collecting such money as is required by the Board of School Trustees for the municipality—which board is elected by the people in the ratio of two members for each ward, and decides upon the school arrangements and expenditure, without any previous authority from their constituents, save the responsibilities of their election. The Grammar Schools are generally situated in these municipalities, and are managed by an independent board, but with the proviso that they may accept a union with the Common School board, and provide for a complete gradation of schools. It is much to be regretted, however, that Parliament has not seen fit to grant more enlarged powers to the Boards of Grammar School Trustees; but it is hoped that the increasing intelligence of the country will develop more patriotic and popular views on the subject of liberal education, and cause it to be regarded as an integral part of a complete system of National Instruction.

The inspection of Schools takes place twice each year, by officers appointed for that purpose: the Common Schools by Local Superintendents appointed by each County Council, (*a*) and who are also required to deliver a lecture in each section once a year; and the Grammar Schools by Inspectors, appointed by a central provincial authority.

Public officers and clergymen of the different religious persuasions in the country are authorized to act as School Visitors, and to aid in promoting the interests of Education in their neighbourhoods.

In each county there is a Board of Public Instruction, composed of the Local Superintendents and Trustees of the Grammar Schools, by which all teachers in such county are licensed—save those who obtain Provincial Certificates from the Chief Superintendent.

In connection with the schools, there is also established a system of Free Public Libraries, which may be under the control of the local school, or municipal, authorities, and which is also supported by local tax, and an

(*a*) The Local Superintendents in cities, towns, and villages are appointed by their respective Boards of School Trustees.

equal amount granted from the Public Library Fund. The manner of establishing these libraries is as follows: The Department issues a catalogue containing, at the present time, say 6000 volumes, which have been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction. A local school, or municipal, corporation makes an appropriation, and transmits the money, and a list of such books as it selects, to the Department. One hundred per cent. is then added to the amount, and books to the value of the two sums are forwarded from the Library Depository of the Department. A similar system is adopted in supplying the Grammar and Common Schools with maps, prints, globes, and other school and philosophical apparatus.

The Department also publishes a *Journal of Education*, which is sent gratuitously to each school corporation and officer, and in which general educational information, and papers on teaching are published, as well as the official circulars and notices of the Department.

At the head of the whole system there are two authorities—one legislative and the other executive—both appointed by the Crown. The first is the Council of Public Instruction, by which the Normal School is managed, the regulations for the government of Grammar and Common Schools and Public Libraries are prescribed, and school and library books selected and authorized. The other authority is the Chief Superintendent of Education, who, as his title indicates, is the chief executive officer of the system, and as such is a member, *ex officio*, of the Provincial Council, and has a voice in its decisions regarding the principles of the system he administers. Questions arising under the Grammar and Common School laws, and not otherwise provided for, are decided, and all grants paid, by him; all financial and other reports from Local Superintendents, Grammar and Common School Boards, and School Treasurers, are made to him, and a summary of them is given in his Provincial Annual Report to the Governor General and Legislature. (*a*)

Such is a sketch of the educational system now established and warmly supported by the people of Upper Canada, and which, with its 3500 Common Schools and 70 Grammar Schools, is daily adding to the moral and intellectual wealth of the country. Interwoven alike with the institutions of the country and sympathies and heart of the people, it has attained a power not easily to be shaken, and has developed an intelligence and thought, which, aided by the enriching wealth of a liberal culture, will yet make Canadian intellects no mean contributors to the science, the literature, the freedom and the civilization of the world.

(*a*) The greater part of this sketch is condensed from a paper on the *History, State and Prospects of Popular Education in Upper Canada*, read before the American Association for the Advancement of Education, in August, 1855, by J. George Hodgins, Esq., M.A., Deputy Superintendent of Education. The paper has been frequently referred to in England, especially by Lord Elgin and Sir John Packington, M.P.

Education Department.

Appointed.

1844. Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
1844. John George Hodgins, M.A., Deputy Superintendent of Education, and Assistant Editor of the *Journal of Education for Upper Canada.*
1848. Thomas Hodgins, First Clerk of Department, and Clerk of Statistics.
1852. Alexander Johnstone Williamson, Clerk of Correspondence.
1854. Alexander Marling, Clerk of Accounts.
1856. Francis Joseph Taylor, Assistant Clerk of Statistics.

Map and Library Depository Branch.

1853. Samuel Passmore May, Clerk of Depository and Libraries.
1856. Thomas I. Churchill, Assistant Clerk.

1851. Patrick O'Neil, Messenger of Department.

Council of Public Instruction.

1846. Hon. Samuel Bealy Harrison, Q.C., *Chairman.*
1846. Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
1850. Right Rev. Armandus Francis Mary de Charbonnel, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.
1846. Rev. Henry James Grasett. B.D.
1846. Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P.
1846. James Scott Howard.
1850. Rev. John Jennings.
1850. Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.
1857. Rev. John Barclay, D.D.
1854. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, *Member for Grammar School purposes.*
1846. John George Hodgins, M.A., *Recording Clerk.*

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a Normal School, as necessary to the completion of a National System of Education, engaged public attention in 1836; but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment, in 1844, of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., as Chief Superintendent of Education. In February, 1846, Dr. Ryerson, after investigating the systems of education in Europe and the United States, submitted to Government his *Report on a System of Elementary Education for Upper Canada*, and a draft of a School bill, which obtained the assent of Parliament, 23rd May, 1846. On the 1st July following, the Board of Education (now Council of Public Instruction) was appointed for the purpose of establishing the Normal and Model Schools, and selecting text-books for the Common Schools of the Province. By agreement with the Government, the old Government House of Upper

Canada, at Toronto, was granted for the use of the Normal School, until the erection of proper buildings; and after the completion of the necessary arrangements, the Institution was formally opened for the admission of students on the 1st November, 1847. The following year the Model School was opened.

On the removal of the seat of government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, measures were adopted for the immediate erection of buildings for the Institution. Accordingly the Legislature, in 1850, appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and the premises were formally opened on the 24th November, 1852.

The Institution consists of a Normal School and two Model Schools; the former, the school of instruction by lecture; the latter the school of instruction by practice. The students in the former are young persons whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30, and over, while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal School, the teachers-in-training are instructed in the principles of education and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care—are "taught how to teach;" and in the Model Schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal School. The Model Schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued and general arrangement, to be the *model* for all the public schools of the Province.

1847. Thomas Jaffray Robertson, Head Master.
1853. Rev. William Ormiston, M.A., Second Master.
1848. Archibald Macallum, Teacher of Book-keeping and Master of Boys' Model School.
1850. William Hind, Teacher of Drawing.
1856. Thomas Cooper, Teacher of Music.
1855. David Ormiston, First Assistant, Boys' Model School,
1856. David Fotheringham, Second Assistant, Boys' Model School.
1852. Dorcas Clark, Mistress of Girls' Model School.
1855. Henrietta Shenick, First Assistant, Girls' Model School.
1855. Helen Clark, Second Assistant, Girls' Model School.
1852. Henry Goodwin, Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

1852. William Mundie, Superintendent of Normal School Grounds.
1848. John Murphy, Janitor of Normal and Model Schools.
1855. James Forsyth, Gardener.
1852. James Ryan, Furnace Man.
1856. Thomas Gray, Furnace Man.

Candidates for admission into the Normal School are required to comply with the following: *Age.* Male students to be not less than 18, and female students not less than 16 years of age. 1. To produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within three months of its presentation, and signed by a clergyman of the religious persuasion to which they belong. 2. To sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to school teaching. 3. To pass an examination in the following subjects: Reading and writing; Simple rules of Arithmetic; Elements of Geography and English Grammar.

Sessions.—The sessions commence on the 15th May and 15th November of each year, and continue for a period of five months each. Application for admission must be made during the first week of the session.

An allowance equal to the rate of 5s. per week, is payable at the end of the session, to those students who obtain a Provincial Certificate.

At the close of each session, Provincial Certificates of qualification as Common School Teachers are granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education to those students who pass the required examination, and are recommended by the Masters, The certificates are divided into two classes, according to the following subjects:—

Qualifications for Second Class Provincial Certificates.

English.—Reading correctly and intelligibly; common rules of orthography; correct spelling from dictation; prefixes and affixes, and the Latin and Greek roots most common in the English language; composition on any familiar subject, and a good business letter; rudiments of the philosophy of grammar; analysis and parsing of any easy sentence; writing.

History and Geography.—Rudiments of mathematical, political, and physical geography; outlines of the history of the world, from the creation to the present time.

Arithmetic.—Notation; elementary rules; fractions; ratio and proportion; square and cube roots.

Algebra.—Definitions and notation; elementary rules; fractions; simple equations, of one or more unknown quantities.

Geometry.—Euclid, book I., with exercises.

Natural Philosophy.—Properties of matter; heat; elements of mechanics, and natural phenomena.

Physiology.—First elements.

Art of Teaching.—Rudiments of the science of education, and the art of teaching: learning the latter by instruction in the lecture-rooms of the Normal School, and by practice in the Model School.

Qualifications for First Class Provincial Certificates.

Candidates for First Class Certificates are required to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for the Second Class, together with the following additional subjects:—

English.—Reading with ease, intelligence and expression; principles of reading and pronounciation; composition on any familiar subject; the fundamental laws that regulate composition; analysis of prominent defects and beauties in style; rudiments of the science of language and of general grammar as applied to all languages; principal rules of grammar traced to to their origin; parsing and analysis of sentences in prose and verse; change of construction; writing; book-keeping.

History and Geography.—Outlines of the histories of England and Canada; rudiments of the philosophy of history; mathematical, political and physical geography.

Arithmetic.—The properties of numbers, and different scales of notation; interest and annuities; progression; logarithms; mensuration.

Algebra.—Powers and roots; equations of the second degree, pure and affected; surds; progression; continued fractions and exponential equations.

Geometry.—Euclid, books II, III and IV, with exercises.

Natural Philosophy.—Elements of pneumatics, hydrostatics, electricity and magnetism.

Chemistry.—Elements, as applied to agricultural chemistry.

Physiology, Elements of both vegetable and animal.

Art of Teaching.—Principles of the science of education, and the practical rules deduced therefrom; modes of teaching the different subjects; method of classifying and organizing different kinds of schools (rural, ward and central); dimensions and structure of school-houses and furniture; practical teaching in the Model School.

N.B.—Drawing and music constitute parts of the course in the senior division, but are not considered in the certificate.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools act as the connecting link between the Common Schools and the University, and are designed "to give instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and Commercial education, including the elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy; and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and in Mathematics, so far as to prepare Students for University College, or any College affiliated to the University of Toronto."

By the Act, 16 Victoria, cap. 186, under which these schools are conducted, the Master of each Senior Grammar School (that one situated in the County Town) is required to keep a journal of the Meteorological Observations made by him, with instruments furnished for that purpose by the Education Department, and to furnish abstracts of the same from time to time to the Chief Superintendent, certifying that the observations have been made with due care and regularity. (*a*)

Masters of Grammar Schools must be Graduates of a University, or obtain a certificate from the Committee of Examiners, after an examination in all the subjects required for matriculation in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto. The examinations take place in the Normal School School Buildings, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

Inspectors of Grammar Schools.

1855. Thomas Jaffray Robertson. | 1855. Rev. Wm. Ormiston, M.A.

Committee of Examiners.

Thomas Jaffray Robertson, Head Master of the Normal School, *Chairman.*
Frederick W. Barron, M.A. | Rev. Wm. Ormiston, M.A., *Secretary.*

(*a*) For the special information of Grammar School Masters, it is important to state that the Director of the Observatory, as Professor of Meteorology in University College, delivers an annual course of lectures on that science during Hilary Term, and also sets apart from 3 o'clock in the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday each week, for special explanation of the Instruments, and mode of taking observations, at the Observatory.

Pupils before admission to any grammar school are required to pass an entrance examination in the following: reading; writing; spelling; simple and compound rules of arithmetic, reduction and simple proportion; elements of English Grammar and parsing; definitions and outlines of Geography.

The admission of pupils commencing classical studies takes place twice a year: at the beginning of the winter and summer terms.

The course after admission includes the subjects required for matriculation in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Toronto.

TERMS.—There are four terms each year: *Winter term* from the 7th January to the Tuesday next before Easter; *Spring term* from the Wednesday after Easter, to the last Friday in June; *Summer term* from the second Monday in August, to the Friday next before the 15th October; *Autumn term*, from the Monday following the close of the summer term, to the 22nd December.

Mem.—The italic letter after the names of the Head Masters indicates their Universities: *a* Aberdeen; *c* Queen's College, Cambridge; *d* Trinity College, Dublin; *g* Glasgow; *h* Hamilton College, U. S.; *j* Jefferson College, U. S.; *m* McGill College; *q* Queen's College, Kingston; *sa* St. Andrews; *t* Trinity College, Toronto; *u* University of Toronto; *v* Victoria College, Cobourg; *y* Yale College, U. S.

Name.	County.	Chairman of Trustees.	Head Master.
Ancaster	Wentworth	L. A. Gurnett, *s*	James Regan.
Ashton	Carleton		
Barrie*	Simcoe	Rev. S. B. Ardagh, A.M.,	Rev. F. W. Checkley, A.B. *d*
Bath	Addington	John Lasher,	Stuart Foster.†
Beamsville	Lincoln	Rev. F. J. Lundy, D.C.L.	W. Cruickshank, A.M. *a*
Belleville*	Hastings	M. Bowell,	Alexander Burdon.
Berlin*	Waterloo	W. Davidson, *s*	Francis Evans, B.A. *t*
Bond Head	Simcoe	Alex. Gaviller,	
Bowmanville	Durham	James Mann	James Rollo. A.B. *q*
Brampton	Peel	W. Johnston,	J. Thompson, A.B. *q*
Brantford*	Brant	James Wilkes,	D. J. MacLean, A.B *q*
Brighton	Northumberland	A. C. Singleton,	B. P. Lister, B.A. *u*
Brockville*	Leeds	Rev. J. T. Lewis, LL.D.	J. J. Dunlop, A.M. *d*
Caledonia	Haldimand	Rev. A. Ferrier, D.D.	
Carleton Place	Lanark	Rev. J. S. Lauder	P. McLaren., A.B. *q*
Chatham*	Kent	Rev. W. King	George Jamieson.
Cobourg*	Northumberland	Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D.	S. Lightburne, M.A. *u*
Colborne	Northumberland	R. M. Boucher	James B. Dixon.
Consecon	Prince Edward	W. Patten	Octavus Weld, B.A. *t*
Cornwall*	Stormont	Rev. H. Patton	W. Kay, A.M. *q*
Demorestsville	Prince Edward		
Drummondville	Welland	William A. Rooth	
Dundas	Wentworth	Thos. Robertson, *s*	J. King, A.M. *d*
Elora	Wellington	Rev. J. Smithurst	Rev. J. G. Macgregor.
Fonthill	Welland		
Fingal	Elgin		
Galt	Waterloo	Rev. M. Boomer, A.B.	W. Tassie, B.A. *u*
Gananoque	Leeds	Hon. J. McDonald	W. Bell, A.B. *q*
Goderich*	Huron	James Watson	John Haldan, Jr.
Grimsby	Lincoln	J. Woolverton	D. Campbell
Guelph*	Wellington	Rev. A. Palmer, M.A.	Rev. E. M. Stewart, A.M. *d*
Hamilton*	Wentworth	W. Craigie, B.A. *s*	H. J. Woodroffe, A.B. *d*
Ingersoll	Oxford	John McDonald	R. T. Livingstone.†
Kemptville	Grenville	Rev. J. Anderson, A.M.	
Kingston*	Frontenac	T. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.	W. J. Irwin, M.A. *c*
Lanark	Lanark	A. Caldwell	William Stitt.†
Lindsay	Victoria	T. A. Hudspeth, B.A. *s*	William Daunt.†
London*	Middlesex	Rev. B. Cronyn, D.D.	B. Bayly, A.B. *d*
L'Orignal*	Prescott	C. P. Treadwell	A. McNaughton.
Matilda	Dundas	J. Brouse	A. Carman, B.A. *v.*
Merrittsville*	Welland	L. D. Raymond, *s*	
Milton*	Halton	R. Miller	R. Matheson, B.A. *u*
Napanee	Lennox	F. V. Carey, M.D.	Robert Phillips.†
Newburgh	Addington	C. H. Miller	D. Beach, M.A. *v*
Newmarket	York	Rev. S. F. Ramsay, M.A.	S. A. Marling, M.A. *u*
Niagara*	Lincoln	Rev. T. Creen	Rev. H. N. Phillipps.

Name.	County.	Chairman of Trustees.	Head Master.
Norwood	Peterborough	James Foley	
Oakville	Halton	G. K. Chisholm, M.P.P.	Rev. A. Dick, A.M. *h*
Oakwood	Victoria		
Omemee	Victoria		
Ottawa*	Carleton	G. B. L. Fellowes. M.P.P.	W. A. Ross, A.B. *q*
Owensound*	Grey	Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland.	
Pakenham	Lanark	Rev. A. Mann, A.M.	
Paris	Brant	R. McCosh	D. Lennox, A.B. *j*
Perth*	Lanark	Rev. W. Bain, A.M.	J. McL. Bell, A.B. *g*
Peterborough*	Peterborough	Thomas White, Jr. *s*	John W. Kerr.†
Picton*	Prince Edward	G. Gillespie, M.D. *s*	Donald McLennan.†
Port Dover	Norfolk	Walker Powell	Rev. W. W. Nelles, A.M
Port Hope	Durham	Thomas Benson	John Gordon.†
Prescott	Grenville	W. Patrick, M.P.P.	O. T. Miller, A.M. *g.*
Renfrew	Renfrew	Rev. G. Thompson, A.M.	
Richmond	Carleton	Joseph Hinton	Rev. C. B. Pettit, B.A. *m*
Richmond Hill	York	G. P. Dickson	Rev. James Boyd.†
St. Catharines	Lincoln	Rev. A. Dixon, B.A.	W. F. Hubbard, A.M. *y*
St. Thomas*	Elgin	D. J. Hughes	Rev. J. Fraser, A.B. *a*
Sandwich*	Essex	Albert Prince	
Sarnia*	Lambton	Alex. Vidal	John Walker.
Simcoe*	Norfolk	Rev. F. Evans	G. M. Evans, B.A. *u*
Smith's Falls	Lanark	W. H. Burrett	N. Dunbar, A.B. *q*
Stirling	Hastings	George P. Bull	
Stratford*	Perth	Rev. E. Patterson	C. J. Macgregor, B.A. *u*
Streetsville	Peel	Rev. R. J. Macgeorge	Rev. John McClure.†
Thorold	Welland	Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D.	
Toronto*	York	Rev. H. J. Grasett, D.D.	M. C. Howe, A.B. *d*
Trenton	Hastings	Rev. W. Bleasdell, M.A. *s*	
Uxbridge	Ontario		
Vankleekhill	Prescott	J. Stirling, M.D.	G. N. Higginson, B.A. *t*
Vienna	Elgin	J. M. Cranfurd	Richard H. Harris.†
Waterloo	Frontenac	W. Beamish	
Weston	York	W. Nason, *s*	
Whitby*	Ontario	Rev. R. H. Thornton	W. McCabe.†
Williamstown	Glengarry	Rev. T. McPherson, A.M.	W. Fergusson, A.M. *sa*
Woodstock*	Oxford	Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D.	George Strauchon.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Common Schools are intended to provide for the elementary education of all the children of the country—from the alphabet to the subjects of First Class Normal School Certificates. Teachers of Common Schools must hold Certificates of qualification either from the Board of Public Instruction of the County or Circuit in which they teach, or from the Chief Superintendent of Education, as provided in the regulations on pages 19 and 20.

N.B.—Candidates are not eligible to be admitted to examination until they shall have furnished the Examiners with satisfactory evidence of their strictly temperate habits and good moral character.

The following are the subjects for the examination and classification of Teachers of Common Schools, by the County Boards.

Minimum Qualifications of Third Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates are required: 1. To be able to read intelligibly and correctly any passage from any common reading book. 2. To be able to spell correctly the words of an ordinary sentence dictated by the Examiners. 3. To be able to write a plain hand. 4. To be able to work readily questions in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic, and in reduction and proportion, and to be familiar with the principles on which these rules depend. 5. To know the elements of English grammar, and to be able to parse any easy sentence in prose. 6. To be acquainted with the elements

* Senior Grammar Schools, *i. e.* situated in county towns.
† Licensed by Committee of Examiners. *s* Secretary.

of geography, and the general outlines of the globe. 7. To have some knowledge of school organization and the classification of pupils. 8. In regard to teachers of French or German, a knowledge of the French or German grammar may be substituted for a knowledge of the English grammar, and the certificates to the teachers expressly limited accordingly.

Minimum Qualifications of Second Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as second class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third class certificates, are required: 1. To be able to read with ease, intelligence and expression, and to be familiar with the principles of reading and pronunciation. 2. To write a bold free hand, and to be acquainted with the rules of teaching writing. 3. To know fractions, involution, evolution, and commercial and mental arithmetic. (Female candidates for this class of certificates will only be examined in practice and mental arithmetic.) 4. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping 5. To know the common rules of orthography, and to be able to parse any sentence in prose or poetry which may be submitted; to write gramatically, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of any passages which may be read, or any topics which may be suggested. 6. To be familiar with the elements of mathematical, physical, and civil or political geography, as contained in any school geography.

Minimum Qualifications of First Class Teachers.

Candidates for certificates as first class teachers, in addition to what is required of candidates for third and second class certificates, are required: 1. To be acquainted with the rules for the mensuration of superfices and solids, and the elements of land surveying. 2. To be familiar with the simple rules of algebra, and to be able to solve problems in simple and quadratic equations. 3. To know the first four books of Euclid. 4. To be familiar with the elements and outlines of general history. 5. To have some acquaintance with the elements of vegetable and animal physiology, and natural philosophy, as far as taught in the fifth book of national readers. 6. To understand the proper organization and management of schools, and the improved methods of teaching.

Female candidates for first class certificates will not be examined in the subjects mentioned in the first three paragraphs under this head.

Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Addington:		
Amherst Island	Daniel Fowler	Amherst Island.
Camden East and Sheffield	Allan Ruttan, M.D	Newburgh.
Ernestown	Robert Aylsworth	Odessa.
Brant:		
Brantford	Rev. Alex. A. Drummond	Brantford.
Burford and Oakland	Rev. William Hay	Scotland.
Dumfries South	Rev. John Dunbar	Glenmorris.
Onondaga	Robert Alger	Brantford.
Bruce:		
Arran, Elderslie and Saugeen	Rev. J. H. McNaughton	Saugeen.
Brant, Carrick, Culross and Greenock..	W. C. Bruce	Paisley.
Bruce, Huron, Kincardine and Kinloss.	William Gunn	Inverhuron.
Carleton:		
Fitzroy	Rev. John A. Morris, M.A..	Fitzroy Harbour.
Gloucester and Osgoode	Rev. William McGill	Osgoode.
Goulbourn, Gower North, Marlborough and Nepean	Rev. C. B. Pettit, B.A.	Richmond.
Huntley and March	Rev. James Godfrey	Carp.
Torbolton	Rev. Alex. Henderson	Fitzroy Harbour.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Dundas:		
Matilda	A. Worthington	Matilda.
Mountain	Rev. James Harris	South Mountain.
Williamsburgh	John G. McLaughlin	Morrisburg.
Winchester	John Irwin Ker	Winchester.
Durham:		
Cartwright and Manvers	Rev. William Logan	Cartwright.
Cavan	Rev. T. W. Allen	Cavan.
Clarke	Rev. George Lawrence	Newcastle.
Darlington	Rev. John Climie	Bowmanville.
Hope	Duncan Cleghorn	Port Hope.
Elgin:		
East Riding:—Bayham, Dorchester South, Malahide and Yarmouth	Rev. Edmund Sheppard	Orwell.
West Riding:—Aldborough, Dunwich and Southwold	Archibald McLachlin	St. Thomas.
Essex:		
Anderdon	Joseph R. Berthelot	Amherstburgh.
Colchester	Rev. F. Gore Eliot	Colchester.
Gosfield	James King	Kingsville.
Maidstone and Sandwich	Chas. A. Casgrain, M.D.	Sandwich.
Malden	James Kevill	Amherstburgh.
Mersea	Jonathan Wigfield	Mersea.
Rochester	Francis Graham	Belle River.
Tilbury West	Alexander Craig	Comber.
Frontenac:		
Kingston	John Irvine	Elginburgh.
Loughborough	Asa Philips	Loughborough.
Pittsburgh and Howe Island	Rev. E. C. Bower	Kingston.
Portland and Hinchinbrooke	James J. McDonald	Spike's Corners.
Storrington	John Spring	Storrington.
Wolfe Island	Edward Murray	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry:		
Charlottenburgh	Hector McRae	Williamstown.
Kenyon	Angus McDonell	Alexandria.
Lancaster	William McEdward	Lancaster.
Lochiel	Owen Quigley	Lochiel.
Grey:		
First School District:—Derby, Holland, Sullivan and Sydenham	Thomas Gordon	Owen Sound.
Second School District:—Bentinck, Egremont, Glenelg and Normanby	Rev. A. Stuart	Bentinck.
Third School District:—Collingwood, Euphrasia and St. Vincent	Rev. J.F.A.S. Fayette, A.M.	St. Vincent.
Fourth School District:—Artemesia, Melancthon, Osprey and Proton	William Ferguson	Priceville.
Grenville:		
Augusta	Francis Blakely	North Augusta.
Edwardsburgh	William B. Imrie	Spencerville.
Gower South	Daniel B. Pelton	Heck's Corners.
Oxford	Rev. Richard Lewis, M.A.	Kemptville.
Wolford	John Burchill	Merrickville.
Haldimand:		
Canborough	Thomas C. Pinkett	Canboro.
Cayuga North	Alexander Winram	Cayuga.
Cayuga South	Abraham Nash	South Cayuga.
Dunn	Theodore Sheehan	Dunnville.
Moulton and Sherbrooke	John Mylne	Dunnville.
Oneida	Rev. Andrew Ferrier, D.D.	Seneca.
Rainham	William Jones	Rainham Centre.
Seneca	W. Hursell	York.
Walpole	John Heasman	Balmoral.
Hastings:		
Huntingdon	James J. Ryan	West Huntingdon.
Hungerford	B. S. Wilson	Roslin.
Madoc, Elzevir and Tudor	Richard Corrigan	Madoc.
Marmora	George Wiggins	Marmora.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Rawdon	Joshua McLean	Stirling.
Sidney	Thomas D. Farley	Belleville.
Thurlow	William Sills	Caniffton.
Tyendinaga	Frederick Warwick	Shannonville.
Halton:		
Esquesing	Rev. John Armour	Stewartown.
Nassagaweya	Rev. Andrew J. Macauley	Nassagaweya.
Nelson	Rev. Thomas Greene, A.B.	Port Nelson.
Trafalgar	Dr. Jones	Trafalgar.
Huron:		
Ashfield, Biddulph, Colborne, Goderich, Grey, Hay, Howick, Hullet, McGillivray, McKillop, Morris, Stanly, Stephen, Tuckersmith, Turnberry, Usborne and Wawanosh	John Nairn	Goderich.
Kent:		
Camden, Chatham, Dover East and West, Harwich, Howard, Oxford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury East and Zone	David Mills	Clearville.
Lambton:		
Brooke	William Benner	Aughrim.
Bosanquet	Rev. Alfred Chute	Bosanquet.
Dawn and Euphemia	Rev. John Gunne	Florence.
Enniskillen (*a*)	Wellington Brichan	Ennis.
Moore	Rev. Alexander Williams	Moore.
Plympton	Christopher Blunden	Hillsboro.
Sarnia	Rev. Geo. J. R. Salter, A.B.	Sarnia.
Sombra	William Patterson	Sombra.
Warwick	Rev. James Smythe	Warwick.
Lanark:		
Bathurst, Darling, Drummond, Lanark and Sherbrooke South	John A. Murdoch	Perth.
Beckwith	Rev. Robert G. Cox	Carleton Place.
Burgess North	VeryRev. J. H. McDonough	Perth.
Dalhousie, Lavant and Sherbrooke N.	Rev. James Geggie	
Elmsley North	Rev. John Bell Worrell	Smith's Falls.
Montague	Rev. Ebenezer Morris	Franktown.
Pakenham	Rev. Alexander Mann, A.M.	Pakenham.
Ramsay	Rev. John McMorine	Ramsay.
Leeds:		
Bastard and Burgess South	Lewis Chipman	Harlem.
Crosby, North and South, Bedford, Olden and Oso (*b*)	William Robert Taylor	Newboro.
Elizabethtown	Jacob A. Brown	Brockville.
Elmsley South	Elisha Landon	South Elmsley.
Kitley	Robert W. Ferguson	Frankville.
Leeds and Lansdown Front	Robert McCrum, M.D.	Gananoque.
Leeds and Lansdown Rear	Henry P. Washburn	Delta.
Yonge and Escott Front	William B. Gowan	Escott.
Yonge and Escott Rear	Seabury Scovill	Farmersville.
Lennox:		
Adolphustown	John J. Watson	Adolphustown.
Fredericksburgh	Rev. John A. Mulock	Fredericksburgh.
Richmond	Ephraim A. Dunham	Napanee.
Lincoln:		
Caistor	Andrew Wilson	Abingdon.
Clinton	Rev. William Hewson	Beamsville.
Gainsborough	Jacob Kennedy	Smithville.
Grantham	Charles B. Milner	St. Catherines.
Grimsby	Jonathan Woolverton, M.D.	Grimsby.
Louth	Philip Gregory	Port Dalhousie,
Niagara	Rev. John Gibson	St. David's.

(*a*) This Township being under a Board of School Trustees, the Local Superintendent is appointe by that body.

(*b*) Bedford, Olden, nd Oso are Townships in the County of Frontenac.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Middlesex:		
Adelaide	Rev. William Deas	Adelaide.
Caradoc	John Carey	Muncey.
Delaware	Rev. R. Flood, M.A.	Delaware.
Dorchester North	John Cameron	Dorchester.
Ekfrid	Rev. W. R. Sutherland	Strathburn.
Lobo and Williams	Rev. William Skinner	London.
London	Rev. C. C. Brough, A.B.	London.
Metcalfe	William McClatchey	Katesville.
Mosa	Rev. William Ames	Wardsville.
Nissouri West	Charles Hardie	Wyton.
Westminster	Adam Murray	London.
Northumberland:		
Alnwick, Brighton, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Monaghan South, Murray, Percy, Seymour	Edward Scarlett	Haldimand.
Norfolk:		
Charlotteville	James Coverntou	Vittoria.
Houghton	Andrew Harvey	Guysboro.
Middleton	John Philipson	Delhi.
Townsend	Rev. Charles Walker	Hartford.
Walsingham	John A. Backhouse	Walsingham.
Windham	Daniel Wesley Freeman	Simcoe.
Woodhouse	Rev. R. S. Burtch	Port Dover.
Ontario:		
Brock	Alfred Wyatt	Cannington.
Mara and Rama	D. G. Hewett	Atherly.
Pickering	Ebenezer Birrell	Claremont.
Reach and Scugog	Rev. R. Monteath	Reach.
Scott and Uxbridge	Abraham Bagshaw	Uxbridge.
Thora	Rev. David Watson	Beaverton.
Whitby	Rev. Robert H. Thornton.	Oshawa.
Oxford:		
Blandford, Oxford East and Zorra E.	Benjamin Ellison	Woodstock.
Blenheim	Rev. George Murray	Princeton.
Dereham	Rev. Robert Rodgers	Dereham.
Nissouri East	O. B. A. Foden	Nissouri.
Norwich North	A. J. Park	Norwich.
Norwich South	Chauncey Willcox	Springford.
Oxford North	Robert Hay	Ingersoll.
Oxford West	Rev. W. C. Beardsall	Ingersoll.
Zorra West	Rev. D. McDiarmid	Woodstock.
Peel:		
Albion	Rev. H. B. Osler	Lloydtown.
Caledon	Rev. A. T. Holmes, A.M.	Brampton.
Chinguacousy, and Gore of Toronto	Rev. James Pringle	Brampton.
Toronto	Rev. Thos. Leach	Brampton.
Perth:		
Blanchard, Downie, Easthope, North and South, Ellice, Elma, Fullarton, Hibbert, Logan, Mornington and Wallace	Rev. Thomas McPherson	Stratford.
Peterborough:		
Asphodel and Belmont	Thomas W. Poole, M.D.	Norwood.
Douro	Robert Casement	North Douro.
Dummer and Burleigh	George Arundel Hill	Warsaw.
Ennismore	Daniel Donohoe	Bridgenorth.
Monaghan North and Smith	Rev. Edward Roberts	Peterboro.
Otonabee	Rev. Francis Andrews	Otonabee.
Prescott:		
Alfred	Humphrey Hughes	Alfred.
Caledonia	John McMaster	Caledonia Springs.
Hawkesbury East	James Gamble	East Hawkesbury.
Hawkesbury West	Thomas Higginson	Vankleckhill.
Longueuil	John Pattee	L'Orignal.
Plantagenet North	Peter Georgen	Plantagenet.
Plantagenet South	James Frythe	Riceville.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward:		
Ameliasburgh, Athol, Hallowell, Hillier, Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh.	John B. Denton	Pieton.
Renfrew:		
Admaston, Frazer, Grattan and Wilberforce	George Brown	Douglas.
Allice, Pembroke and Stafford	Rev. H. Macmeekin	Pembroke.
Bagot, Blithfield and Brougham	Felix Devine	Bagot.
Bromley	Rev. James A. Strain	Eganville.
Horton	George Ross	Renfrew.
McNab	Rev. S. C. Fraser, A.M.	White Lake.
Ross and Westmeath	Rev. E. H. M. Baker	Westmeath.
Russell:		
Cambridge and Russell	James Keays	Russell.
Clarence	Rev. John Edwards	Clarence.
Cumberland	Rev. Peter Lindsay, A.B.	Cumberland.
Simcoe:		
Adjala	James Hart	Keenansville.
Essa, Innisfil and Tossorontio	John W. Norris, M.D.	Cookstown.
Flos, Matchedash, Medonte, Vespra and Sunnidale	Henry A. Clifford	Flos.
Gwillimbury West and Tecumseth	Rev. William Fraser	Bond Head.
Mono and Mulmur	Rev. Jacob Van Linge	Mono Mills.
Nottawasaga	Rev. J. Campbell, A.M.	Nottawasaga.
Orillia and Oro	Rev. John Gray	Orilia.
Tay and Tiny	William Simpson	Penetanguishine.
Stormont:		
Cornwall	Nadab Eastman	Moulinette.
Fineh	Rev. Donald Munro	Fineh.
Osnabruck	Rev. James Charles Quin	Dickinson's Landg.
Roxborough	John Fraser	Athol.
Victoria:		
Eldon and Mariposa	Rev. Gilbert Tweedie	Manilla.
Emily	Rev. William Briden	Omemee.
Bexley, Verulam, Somerville, & Fenelon	Rev. Charles Brown	Fenelon Falls.
Ops	A. Lacourse	Lindsay.
Waterloo:		
Dumfries North and Waterloo	Robert Brydon	Galt.
Woolwich and Wellesley	Rev. James Sim	Hawkesville.
Wilmot	Rev. W. B. Rally	Wilmot.
Wellington:		
North Riding:—Amaranth, Arthur, Garafraxa, Luther, Maryborough, Minto, Niehol, Peel and Pilkington.	Alex. Dingwall Fordyce	Fergus.
South Riding—Eramosa, Erin, Guelph and Puslinch	Rev. Robert Torranee	Guelph.
Welland:		
Bertie	P. T. Kempson, M.D.	Fort Erie.
Crowland	Alexander Reid	Crowland.
Humberstone	W. F. Haney, M.D.	Stonebridge.
Pelham	Rev. S. W. Folger	Fonthill.
Stamford	John Roberts	Drummondville.
Thorold	Rev. S. W. Prichard	Merrittsville.
Wainfleet	Sayers S. Hagar	Merrittsville.
Willoughby	Rev. W. M. Christie	Chippewa.
Wentworth:		
Ancaster and Flamborough West	Richard H. Cradoek	Dundas.
Barton	Rev. William McClure	Hamilton.
Beverly	Rev. John Porteous	Kirkwall.
Binbrook and Saltfleet	Rev. George Cheyne	Tapleytown.
Flamborough East	Andrew Hall	Waterdown.
Glanford	Rev. James Hughes	Glanford.
York:		
Etobicoke	Rev. H. C. Cooper, B.A.	Etobieoke.
Georgina and Gwillimbury North	G. H. Corbett, M.D.	Keswick.

Townships.	Names.	Post Office Address.
Gwillimbury East	J. T. Stokes	Sharon.
King	Rev. J. Adams	Nobleton.
Markham	Rev. George S. J. Hill	Markham.
Scarborough	Rev. William Belt, B.A.	Scarborough.
Whitchurch	Thomas Pyne, M.D.	Newmarket.
Vaughan	Rev. J. G. Armstrong. B.A.	Woodbridge.
York	Rev. Richard Jones	Eglinton.

Cities.	Counties.	Names.
Hamilton	Wentworth	Theodore A. Ambridge.
Kingston	Frontenac	Charles W. Cooper.
London	Middlesex	Hamilton Hunter.
Ottawa	Carleton	Alexander Workman.
Toronto	York	George Anthony Barber.

Towns.		
Belleville	Hastings	Rev. Henry D. Powis.
Brantford	Brant	Rev. Alex. A. Drummond. (*a*)
Brockville	Leeds	Rev. J. Travers Lewis, LL.D.
Chatham	Kent	Thomas Cross, M.D.
Cobourg	Northumberland	John Beatty, Jr., M.D.
Cornwall	Stormont	Charles Pool.
Dundas	Wentworth	Rev. M. Y. Stark.
Galt	Waterloo	Rev. James Strang.
Goderich	Huron	Rev. John Fraser.
Niagara	Lincoln	John Rogers.
Owensound	Grey	
Paris	Brant	W. H. Oliver.
Perth	Lanark	William O. Buell.
Peterborough	Peterborough	John Edwards.
Picton	Prince Edward	George Gillespie, M.D.
Port Hope	Durham	Rev. Jonathan Shortt.
Prescott	Grenville	Fulford B. Fielde.
Sarnia	Lambton	Rev. George J. R. Salter, A.B.(*a*)
St. Catharines	Lincoln	Rev. Robert F. Burns.
Whitby	Ontario	Rev. John Gerrie.

Town Municipalities.		
Amherstburgh	Essex	John McLeod.
Barrie	Simcoe	Rev. William McFadden.
Clifton	Welland	
Guelph	Wellington	Rev. Robert Torrance. (*a*)
Simcoe	Norfolk	Rev. George Bell, A.B.
Woodstock	Oxford	Rev. James Cooper.

Villages.		
Berlin	Waterloo	John Klein.
Bowmanville	Durham	Rev. John Climie.
Brampton	Peel	Rev. A. T. Holmes, A.M. (*a*)
Caledonia	Haldimand	William McCargow.
Chippewa	Welland	Rev. W. M. Christie.(*a*)
Ingersoll	Oxford	Charles E. Chadwick.
Kemptville	Grenville	
Napanee	Lennox	Rev. W. B. Lauder, A.B.
Newcastle	Durham	
Oshawa	Ontario	Rev. Robert H. Thornton.(*a*)
Preston	Waterloo	Otto Klotz.
St. Marys	Perth	Rev. Archibald Lampman.
St. Thomas	Elgin	Rev. William Price.
Smith's Falls	Lanark	Rev. John Bell Worrell.(*a*)
Stratford	Perth	Rev. Thomas McPherson.(*a*)
Thorold	Welland	Rev. William Dickson.
Trenton	Hastings	F. J. McGuire.
Vienna	Elgin	F. W. Atkins.
Windsor	Essex	S. S. Macdonell, M.A.
Yorkville	York	Rev. S. B. Gundy.

(*a*) Local Superintendents in the Townships.

COUNTY MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Counties.	County Towns.	Wardens.	Treasurers.	Clerks.
Brant	Brantford	D. Anderson	Rev. H. Biggar	John Cameron.
Carleton	Ottawa	J. Hinton	D. O'Connor	C. H. Pinhey.
Elgin	St. Thomas	R. Johnson	Henry Black	W. McKay.
Essex	Sandwich	Theo. Malott	George Bullock	J. H.Wilkinson
Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington	Kingston	D. Roblin	W. Ferguson	G. H. Detlor.
Grey	Owensound	W. K. Flesher.	F. Le Pan	G. J. Gale.
Haldimand	Cayuga	W. Cook	A. P. Farrell	F. Stevenson.
Halton	Milton	Robert Miller	George Brown	F. Hamburgh.
Hastings	Belleville	N. S. Appleby.	F. McAnnany	Thomas Wells.
Huron and Bruce	Goderich	John Holmes	George Brown	D. H. Ritchie.
Kent	Chatham	James Smith	Alex. Charteris	Wm. Cosgrave.
Lambton	Sarnia	John Fisher	Alex. Vidal	Alex. Scott.
Lanark & Renfrew	Perth	Alex. Moffatt	William Fraser	W.R.F.Berford
Leeds & Grenville	Brockville	E. Whitmarsh	J. L. Schofield	James Jessup.
Lincoln	Niagara	John G. Currie	D. McDougal	J. A. Woodruff
Middlesex	London	Robert Craik	W. W. Street	Wilson Mills.
Norfolk	Simcoe	S. McCall	H. Groff	J. Ermatinger.
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	R. M. Boucher	A. A. Burnham	Morgan Jellett.
Ontario	Whitby	J.H.Thompson	W. Paxton, Jr	H.J. Macdonell
Oxford	Woodstock	John Barwick.	J. Kintrea	Rev.W.Landon
Perth	Stratford	Alex. Hamilton	A. McGregor	S. Campbell.
Peterboro and Victoria	Peterboro	W. Cottingham	W. Sheridan	W. Sheridan.
Prescott & Russell	L'Original	A. McBean	J. W. Marston	Peter O'Brien.
Prince Edward	Picton	A. Greely	R. J. Chapman	N. Ballard.
Simcoe	Barrie	John Craig	Edmund Lally	R. B. Bernard.
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	Cornwall	D.A.McDonald	R. McDonald	D. B. Heenan.
Waterloo	Berlin	Isaac Clemens.	C. Stanton	W. Davidson.
Welland	Merrittsville.	Jas. Cummings	A. Thompson	D. D'Everardo.
Wellington	Guelph	C. Allan	W. Hewat	A. D. Ferrier.
Wentworth	Hamilton	John Heslop	J. Kirkpatrick	C. O. Counsell.
York and Peel	Toronto	J. Hartman	J. S. Howard	J. Elliot.

LOWER CANADA.

The system of Education in Lower Canada has been in operation several years. It includes Elementary, Model, and Superior Schools, and differs in several respects from that of Upper Canada, owing to the peculiar character of its population. The Chief Superintendent, as the executive officer of the system, decides questions of law, distributes the School grant, and administers the system, aided by Inspectors, appointed by the Governor, on his recommendation. Universities, Colleges and other educational institutions receiving public aid report annually to the department and receive their share of the education fund according to its distribution. In superior education, Lower Canada has enjoyed a fair reputation, and its system of elementary education is now becoming more generally diffused, and more liberally supported. Under the administration of its energetic and enthusiastic Chief Superintendent, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, measures are being adopted to develope an educational spirit among the people by the circulation of a *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, and to raise the standard of teaching by the establishment of

Normal Schools. Owing to the differences in religion and language, it has been considered necessary to provide three Normal Schools instead of one, as in Upper Canada.

Education Department.

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Chief Superintendent of Education.

Louis Giard, Secretary of Department.

Joseph Lenoir, Clerk of French Correspondence, Assistant Editor of the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, and Librarian.

John Radiger, Clerk of English Correspondence, and Assisstant Editor of the *Lower Canada Journal of Education.*

Alexandre de Lusignan, Clerk of Accounts and Statistics.

Jacques Laparre, First Copying Clerk, and Storekeeper

Jean Baptiste Lenoir, Second Copying Clerk.

Paul Blouin, Messenger.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Normal and Model Schools were established in the beginning of 1857, for the training of Teachers in the science of education. The course of study embraces religious instruction; methodical reading; elocution; recitation; French and English Grammar; Literary Composition; elements of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; General and Particular History; Sacred History; Histories of England, France and Canada; Arithmetic in all its branches; Book Keeping; Algebra; Elements of Geometry, of Mensuration, of Astronomy, of Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry, of Natural History, of Agriculture and Horticulture; Lineal Drawing and Vocal Music.

The Normal Schools are subject to control of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Candidates for admission into any of the Normal Schools are required to comply with the following: *Age*, 16 years; 1. To produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Clergyman under whose charge they have last been; 2. To sign an agreement that they will teach in one of the schools under the control of the Chief Superintendent, or in some college or academy receiving further aid, for at least three consecutive years after receiving a diploma. (*a*) 3. To pass an examination in the following subjects: Reading, Writing, Elements of French or English Grammar, and of Arithmetic.

An allowance is made to aid of the payment of each student's board.

The sessions of each Normal School commence on the 15th September of each year, and end on the 15th July following.

At the end of the first year's study, Provincial Certificates or diplomas of qualification as Teachers of elementary schools are granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education to those students who pass the re-

(*a*) In case of non-compliance, the defaulting student must pay the sum of £10, to indemnify the Government for the useless expense incurred in preparing him for the duties of a Teacher, and also refund all moneys advanced towards payment of board and travelling expences.

quired examination and are recommended by the Principal of the Normal School in which they have studied. At the end of two years of study, Provincial certificates or diplomas as Teachers of Model Schools are granted under the same regulations.

Laval Normal School.

This School is situated in Quebec, and is placed under the direction of the Rector and Council of Laval University. It is chiefly designed for the Roman Catholics of the Districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, Quebec, the Town of Three Rivers, and that part of the District of Three Rivers lying east of the Town. The instruction given in this Normal School is principally in the French language, but English is also taught.

Rev. Edward G. Horan, Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of Male Students' Boarding House.

François Xavier Toussaint, Ordinary Professor and Master of the Study.

Joseph Emile de Fenouillet, M. A., Ordinary Professor.

Felix Emmanuel Juneau, Teacher of Boys' Model School.

Andrew Doyle, Associate Professor and Teacher of Boys' Model School.

Pierre Louis Morin and Ernest Gagnon, Associate Professors.

McGill Normal School.

This Normal School is situated in Montreal, under the direction of the Corporation of the University of McGill College. It is designed for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. The instruction given in this School is principally in the English language, but the French language is also taught.

John William Dawson, M.A., F.G.S., Principal, and Associate Professor.

William Henry Hicks, and Samson Paul Robins, Ordinary Professors.

Leon Fronteau, B.A., Asssociate Professor of French.

James McGregor, and Mary McCracken, Teachers in the Model Schools.

Jacques Cartier Normal School.

This School is also situated in Montreal, and is placed under the immediate direction of the Chief Superintendent of Education. It is principally designed for the Roman Catholics of the Districts of St. Francis, Montreal, Ottawa, the Town of Three Rivers, and that portion of the District of Three Rivers lying west of the Town. The instruction given is principally in the French language, but English is also taught.

Rev. Hospice Verreau, Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of Male Students' Boarding House.

Leopold Devismes, Ordinary Professor and Usher.

Dominique Boudrias, Teacher of Boys' Model School.

Patrick Delaney, Associate Professor, Master of the Study, and Teacher of Boys' Model School.

J. B. Labelle, Associate Professor of Music.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

The Colleges and Academies of Lower Canada are, in many respects, equivalent to the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada. The following, and two of the Universities of Lower Canada, receive the Government aid from the Department:

Classical Colleges.

Name.	County.
L'Assomption	L'Assomption.
McGill High School.	Montreal City.
Nicolet	Nicolet.
Quebec High School.	Quebec.
St. Anne	Kamouraska.
St. Francis Richmond	Richmoud.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Marie de Montreal	Montreal City.
St. Thérèse	Terrebonne.

Commercial Colleges.

Chambly	Chambly.
Joliette	Joliette.
Lachute	Argenteuil.
Laval	Laval.
Mascouche	L'Assomption.
Masson	Terrebonne.
Notre Dame de Levi.	Lévi.
Rigaud	Vaudreuil.
St. Germain de Rimouski	Rimouski.
Ste. Marie de Beauce.	Beauce.
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	Rouville,
St. Michel	Bellechasse.
Sherbrooke	Verchères.
Varennes	Verchères.
Verchères	Verchères.

Boys' and Mixed Academies.

Aylmer (Protestant).	Ottawa.
Aylmer (Catholic).	Ottawa.
Aubigny	Levi.
Bonin, Argenteuil	Argenteuil.
Baie du Febvre	Yamaska.
Barnston	Stanstead.
Berthier	Berthier.
Buckingham	Ottawa.
Belœil	Verchères.
Cap Santé	Portneuf.
Charleston	Stanstead.
Clarenceville	Missisquoi.
Coaticook	Stanstead.
Clarendon	Pontiac.
Cassville	Stanstead.
Compton	Compton.
Cookshire	Compton.
Danville	Richmond.
Dudswell	Wolfe.
Dunham	Missisquoi.
Durham No. 1	Drummond.
Farnham (Catholic)	Missisquoi,
Farnham (Protestant)	Missisquoi.
Frelighsburg	Missisquoi.
Granby	Shefford.
Georgeville	Stanstead.
Gentilly	Nicolet.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon.
Knowlton	Brome.
Kamouraska	Kamouraska.
Laprairie	Laprairie.
Lotbinière	Lotbinière.
Longueuil	Chambly.
L'Islet	L'Islet.
Montmagny	Montmagny.
Montreal (Acad. com. Cath)	Montreal City.
Missisquoi	Missisquoi.
Pointe aux Trembles.	Hochelaga.
Phillipsburg	Missisquoi.
St. André	Kamouraska.
St. Clément de Beauharnois	Beauharnois.
St. Cyprien	Napierville.
St. Eustache	Two Mountains.
Ste. Foye (Catholic)	Quebec.
Ste. Foye (Protestant)	Quebec.
St. Grégoire	Nicolet.
St. Jean Dorchester, (Catholic)	St. Jean.
St. Jean Dorchester, (Protestant)	St. Jean.
St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans	Montmorenci.
St. Laurent	Jacques Cartier.
Ste. Marthe	Vaudreuil.
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke.
Sorel (Catholic)	Richelieu.
Sorel (Protestant)	Richelieu.
Stanbridge	Missisquoi.
Shefford	Shefford.
Sutton	Brome.
Stanstead	Stanstead,
St. Timothée	Beauharnois Town
Three Rivers (Cath).	Three Rivers.
Three Rivers (Prot).	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil	Vaudreuil.
Yamachiche	St. Maurice.

Female Academies.

Baie St. Paul.	Charlevoix.
Belœil	Verchères.
Boucherville	Chambly.
Cap Santé	Portneuf.
Chambly	Chambly.
Chateauguay	Chateauguay.
Cowansville	Missisquoi.
Kamouraska	Kamouraska.
Laprairie	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	L'Assomption.
Les Cèdres	Soulanges.
L'Islet	L'Islet.
Longueuil	Chambly.
Longe Point	Hochelaga.
Nicolet	Nicolet.
Pointe Claire	Jacques Cartier.
Rimouski	Rimouski.
Ste. Anne Lapérade	Champlain.
St. Ambroise de Kildare	Jolictte.
St. Aimé	Richelieu.
St. Bernard	Dorchester.

Name.	County.
St. Césaire	Rouville.
St. Croix, Lotbinière.	Lotbinière.
St.Charles, Industrie	Joliette.
St. Clément de Beauharnois	Beauharnois.
St. Denis	Richelieu.
Ste. Elizabeth	Joliette.
St. Eustache	Two Mountains.
Ste. Famille	Montmorenci.
St. Grégoire	Nicolet.
Ste Geneviève	Champlain.
St. Hilaire	Rouville.
St. Hugues	Bagot.
St. Hyacinthe, *Sisters of Charity*	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Hyacinthe, *Congregation*	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jean Dorchester	St. Jean.
St. Jacqes L'Achigan.	Montcalm.
St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévi	Lévi.
St. Lin	L'Assomption.
St. Laurent	Jacques Cartier.
St.Marie de Monnoir.	Rouville.
Ste. Marie de Beauce.	Beauce.
St. Michel de Bellechasse	Bellechasse.
St. Paul de l'Industrie	Joliette.
Sorel	Richelieu.
Ste. Scholastique	Two Mountains.
Ste. Thérèse	Terrebonne.
St. Timothée	Beauharnois.
St. Thomas, Montmagny	Montmagny.
St. Thomas de Pierreville	Yamaska.
Terrebonne	Terrebonne.
Varennes	Verchères.
Yamachiche	St. Maurice.
Youville	Two Mountains.

Inspectors of Common Schools.

Counties.	Inspectors.	Post Offices.
Bagot, Rouville, and parts of St. Hyacinthe and Iberville	A. P. L. Consigny	St. Cesaire.
Bagot, Drummond and Arthabaska (parts of)	G. A. Bourgeois	St. Gregoire.
Beauce, Dorchester Levi, and Lotbinière	P. F. Béland	St. Antoine.
Beauharnois. Laprairie, Napierville, and parts of Chateauguay and St. John	M. Lanctot	Laprairie.
Bellechasse, L'Islet and Montmagny	J. Crépault	St. Vallier.
Berthier, L'Assomption, Jolliette and Montcalm	A. D. Dorval	L'Assomption.
Bonaventure and Gaspé	Joseph Meagher	Carleton.
Brome. Missisquoi, Shefford, and part of Iberville	Rotus Parmelee	Waterloo.
Chambly, Richelieu, Verchères, and parts of St. John and St. Hyacinthe	J. N. A. Archambault	Varennes.
Champlain, Maskinongé and St. Maurice	Petrus Hubert	Yamachiche.
Charlevoix and part of Saguenay	C. Cimon	
Chicoutimi	Isidore Morin	Chicoutimi.
Compton, Richmond, Stanstead, Wolfe, and parts of Drummond and Arthabaska	M. Child	
Gaspé, part of	J. Lespérance	
Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Soulanges, Vaudreuil and City of Montreal (Catholic)	F. X. Valade	Montreal.
Huntingdon, and parts of Argenteuil and Chateauguay, and City of Montreal (Protestant)	John Bruce	Montreal.
Kamouraska, Rimouski and Temiscouata	G. Tanguay	St. Gervais.
Laval, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and part of Argenteuil	C. Germain	
Magdalen Islands, Gaspé	J. B. F. Painchaud	
Megantic, and parts of Brome & Dorchester	John Hume	Leeds.
Montmorency, Portneuf, Quebec and City of Quebec (Catholic)	P. M. Bardy	Quebec.
Nicolet and Yamaska	B. Maurault	Gentilly.
Ottawa and Pontiac	J. J Roney	Aylmer.
Quebec City (Protestant)	Rev. R. G. Plees	Quebec.

The Universities.

UPPER CANADA.

The University of Toronto.

The University of Toronto was established by Royal Charter, bearing date the 15th of March, 1827, in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., under the title of "King's College." The following year, 3rd January, 1828, it was endowed, by Patent, with a grant of the lands which had been set apart for that purpose by the Crown, in 1798, at the request of the Parliament of Upper Canada. In 1843, the arrangements having been completed for opening the University, the formal inauguration of the Institution, and first admission of students, took place on the 8th of June in that year, and its first Convocation on the 14th December, 1844.

Various acts relating to the University have been passed by the Provincial Parliaments. In 1820, during the fifth session of the seventh Parliament of Upper Canada, an Act was passed (60 George III. cap. 2) for increasing the Parliamentary representation, which provided—"That whenever an University shall be organized, and in operation as a seminary of learning, in this Province, and in conformity with the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Province for the time being, to declare by proclamation the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem meet, and that such town or township so constituted shall be represented by one member: Provided always, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, besides the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said University."(*a*) The original charter being restrictive in its character, modifications were sought for; and, in 1837, the Legislature of Upper Canada amended its provisions by the Act 7 William IV. cap. 16. This Act not being considered sufficiently satis-

(*a*) This provision of the law was never acted upon.

factory, further modifications were proposed; and, in 1849, the Parliament of Canada, in further compliance with the invitation which had been given by his late Majesty King William IV.,—"to consider in what manner the University could be best constituted for the advantage of the whole society,"—passed the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 82, abolishing the remaining restrictions of the Charter, and continuing the University, with enlarged powers of Convocation, under the title of *The University of Toronto*. By this Act, the Convocation of the University was declared, as in the original Charter, to be composed of all persons admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, and any degree in Law or Medicine;(*a*) and was invested with the power of electing the Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and a Member of the Caput of the University,—in addition to its original power of conferring degrees in the several Arts and Faculties. In 1853, Parliament passed another Act (16 Victoria, cap. 89), "separating the functions of the University from those assigned to it as a College," and abolishing the Professorships of Law and Medicine, and the rights and privileges of the Convocation, which had been guaranteed in the original charter, and continued and enlarged by the Act of 1849.(*b*) Under this present Act, the University of Toronto is modelled after the University of London, and is governed by a Senate appointed by the Crown. Its functions consist in prescribing courses of study in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts, and such other branches of knowledge as may be determined; appointing Examiners for ascertaining the proficiency of persons desirous of literary distinction in the appointed subjects of study; and conferring the appropriate Academical Degrees and Honors upon such as attain the required proficiency, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

The officers of the Senate are, a Chancellor, appointed by the Crown, and a Vice-Chancellor, elected by the Senate from amongst its members. There are no Professorships in the University, but the following Examiners, appointed annually by the Senate:—Two in Law, eleven in Medicine, and eighteen in Arts, who hold examinations at such times in each year as the Senate may appoint. In addition to Academical Degrees in the various Faculties, the rewards for proficiency are: Diplomas, Scholarships (conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition in University College), Prizes, and Certificates of Honor.

No fees are charged by this University for Matriculation, Examination, Degree, or Diploma.

(*a*) Degrees in Divinity were also included in the original Charter, but the chair was abolished by this Act.

(*b*) It is hoped that the powers of Convocation will soon be restored, and that we shall yet witness in our own University, scenes similar to those in the Universities of the fatherland, in conferring honorary degrees upon distinguished men.

Visitor.

1854. His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., M.A., Governor General of British North America.

Chancellor.

1856. Hon. Robert Easton Burns, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Vice-Chancellor.

1856. John Langton, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cantab.

Members of the Senate.

1853. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College.
1853. Hon. Adam Fergusson, M.L.C.
1853. Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison, Q.C., M.P.P.
1853. David Christie, M.P.P.
1853. Sir William Edmond Logan, Knt., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.G.S.
1853. James J. Hayes, M.D.
1853. Rev. John Taylor, M.D.
1853. Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.
1853. Hon. Christopher Widmer, M.D., M.L.C., President of Medical Board.
1853. Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., Treasurer of the Law Society.
1853. Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.
1853. The Principal of Queen's College for the time being.
1853. Rev. Samuel S. Nelles, M.A., Principal of Victoria College.
1853. Very Rev. Angus McDonell, President of Regiopolis College.
1853. Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., Primarius Professor in Knox's College.
1853. The Principal of Upper Canada College for the time being.
1853. Rev. J. Tabaret, Superior of Bytown College.
1855. Michael Barrett, M.D., President of Toronto School of Medicine.
1857. Henry H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.
1857. John B. Cherriman, M.A.
1857. Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.
1857. Rev. John Jennings.
1857. Hon. James Patton, B.C.L., M.L.C.
1857. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.
1853. Patrick Freeland, *Registrar*.

Bursar's Department—University and Colleges at Toronto.

1851. David Buchan, Bursar.
1847. Alan Cameron, Cashier or Chief Clerk.
1851. M. Drummond, Book-keeper.
1847. James Nation, Assistant Clerk.
1847. William Morrow, Messenger.

Graduates.

Those who obtained University Honors at the Degree Examniation, are indicated by the numeral within brackets,—which also indicates the class in which the Honors were obtained.

Alma, E. J., B.A. (1) 1852.
Adams, G., B.A. 1853.
Armour, J.D., *sch.* 1847; B.A. (1) 1850.
Baldwin, Rev. E., B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849.
Barber, G. A., *sch.* 1847; B.A. 1850.
Barrett, M., B.A. 1849; M.A. 1852.
Barron, F.W., B.A. 1844. M.A. 1845.
Bayly, R., *sch.* 1850; B.A. (1) 1853.
Beadle, D. W., B.A. of Yale Coll., *ad eun.* 1845.
Beaumont, W., M.D. *hon.* 1850.
Bethune, N., B.A. 1845.
Bettridge, W., B.A. 1853.
Blake, D. E., *sch.* 1850; B.A. (1) 1853.
Blake, Hon. W. H., B.A., of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1844.
Boulton, H. J., B.A. (1) 1845; B.C.L. (2) 1847.
Boulton, J., B.A. (1) 1848.
Boulton, J. F., B.A. 1853.
Bovell, J., M.D. of Glasgow, *ad eun.* 1848.
Bowlby, W. H., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1856.
Boyd, J., B.A. (1) 1847; M.A. 1850; B.C.L. 1853.
Boyd, Wr., M.D. 1853.
Boyd, W. T., B.A. 1852; M.A. 1856.
Boys, H., M.D. of St. Andrews, *ad eun.* 1844.
Brown, J., *sch.* 1850; B.A. (1) 1853; M.A. 1856.
Bull, S. J., B.A. 1852.
Cambie, C., B.A., of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1856; M.A. 1856.
Cattanach, A., B.A. (1) 1855.
Chewett, W. C., M.D. 1851.
Clark, A. M., *sch.* 1848; B.A. (1) 1851; M.A. 1854.
Clarke, J. P., Mus. Bac. 1846; Mus. Doc. 1856.
Craigie, W., B.A. (1) 1847.
Croft, H. H., D.C.L. *hon.* 1850.
Crombie, E., *sch.* 1849; B.A. (1) 1854.
Crombie, M. M., *sch.* 1852; B.A. (1) 1855.
Crooks, A., *sch.* 1848; B.A. (1) 1850; M.A. 1853; B.C.L. (1) 1851.
Crookshank, G., B.A. (2) 1845; M.A. 1848; B.C.L. (2) 1847; D.C.L. 1852.
Dack, T.B., B.A. 1849.
Desmond, H., M.D. 1853.
Dixon, Rev. A., B.A. 1847.
Draper, W. G., B.A. (3) 1845; M.A. 1850.
Eastwood, C. S., M.D. 1851.
Eastwood, W. O., B.A. (1) 1849; M.D. 1853.
Eliot, C. F., *sch.* 1848; B.A. (1) 1851.
English, C.E., *sch.* 1851; B.A. (1) 1854.
Evans, G.M., *sch.* 1847; B.A. (1) 1850.
Fitzgerald, E., *sch.* 1848; B.A. (1) 1851.
Freeman, Cl., M.D. 1853.
Freer, Ct., *sch.* 1848; B.A. (1) 1851.
Gage, J. L., B.A. 1850.
Geddes, Rev. J. G., B.A. 1848.
Grant, A. J., B.A. (1) 1850.
Grasett, Rev. E., B.A. 1845; M.A. 1848.
Hagerman, J. T., B.A. 1845.
Hamilton, J., M.D. of Edinb. *ad eun.* 1844.
Helliwell, J., B.A. (1) 1845; M.A. 1850.
Herrick, G., M.D. of Edinb. *ad eun.* 1844.
Hodder, E. M., C.M. 1845.
Hodgins, T., *sch.* 1855; B.A. (1) 1856.
Hudspeth, T.A., *sch.* 1847; B.A. (1) 1848
Huggard, J.T., *sch.* 1849; B.A. (1) 1852.
Hume, R., B.A. (1) 1856.
Hurlburt, H., B.A. 1850.
Hurlburt, Rev. J., B.A. 1848; B.C.L. 1850; LL.D. 1856.
Jessopp, Rev. H. B., B.A. (1) 1846; M.A. 1849.
Jones, C., B.A. (2) 1853.
Jones, E. C., B.A. 1845.
King, J., M.D. of Edinb. *ad eun.* 1844.
Kingsmill, J. J., B.A. (1) 1849.
Kingsmill, N., *sch.* 1852; B.A. (1) 1855.
Lawrason, W. L., B.A. 1853.
Lewis, I., B.A. of Yale Coll., *ad eun.* 1845; M.A. 1848; B.C.L. (2) 1847.
Light, R. N., B.A. 1850; M.A. 1854.
Lightburne, S., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1845; M.A. 1845.
Lister, B. P., *sch.* 1855; B.A. (2) 1856
Loring, G. F., B.A. 1849.
Lundy, Rev. F. J., B C.L. 1847; D.C.L. 1849.
Macdonell, S. S., B.A. (1) 1845; M.A. 1849; B C.L. (1) 1847.

Macgregor, C. J., *sch.*1851; B.A. (1) 1854.
Marling, S. A., *sch.* 1850; B.A. (1) 1853; M.A. 1856.
Marsh, Rev. J. W., B.A. (1) 1848.
Marsh, Rev. T. W., B.A. (1) 1847.
Matheson, K., *sch.*1853; B.A. (1)1856.
Matheson, T.G., *sch.*1853; B.A. 1856.
McKenzie, Rev. J.G.D., B.A.(1)1849.
McKenzie, M.B., B.A.1849; M.D.1853.
McKeown, J., B.A.(3)1853; M.A.1856
McLean, T.A., B.A. 1845; M.A.1850.
McMichael, D., B.A.(1)1847; B.C.L. 1849.
McNabb, A., *sch.*1854; B.A. 1855.
Meudell, W., *sch.*1849; B.A. 1852.
Morris, J. H., B.A.1851; M.A.1854.
Murray, Rev. R., M.A. *hon.* 1850.
Nicol, W. B., M.D. *hon.* 1850.
O'Brien, L., M.D. of Edinb., *ad eun.* 1845.
Oille, L. S., *sch.*1856; B.A. (1) 1853.
Patton, Hon. J., B.C.L. 1847.
Peterson, H. W., B.A. (1) 1852; M.A. 1856.
Preston, Rev. J. A., B.A. 1851.
Ramsay, W., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1844; M.A. 1845.
Richardson, J. H., M.B. 1848; M.D. *hon.* 1850.
Roaf, J., B.A. (1) 1845; M.A. 1848; B.C.L. (1) 1847.
Robarts, Rev. T. T., B.A. (1) 1851
Robinson, C , B.A. (1) 1846.
Ryerson, E. F., B.A. 1848.
Sanderson, Rev. J. E., *sch.* 1854; B.A. (3) 1855.
Scott, J., M.D. of Edinb., *ad eun.*1850.
Shaw, J., B.A. 1848.
Smith, L.W., B.C.L.1847; D.C.L.1852
Stanton, J., B.A. 1845.
Stennett, Rev. W., B.A. (1) 1845; M.A. 1848.
Stinson, E., B.A.(1)1849; B.C.L.1851;
Tassie, W., B.A. 1855.
Taylor, T. W., B.A. of Edinb., *ad eun.* 1856; M.A. 1856.
Thom, J., B.A. 1853.
Thomson, J. E., B.A. 1845.
Trew, N. McN., B.A. 1853.
Turpin, J., B.A., of Trin. Coll. Dub. *ad eun.* 1857.
Tyner, R.J., *sch.*1848; B.A. (1)1851.
Unsworth, R., B.A. 1856
Vankoughnet, B. J., B.A. of King's Coll. Windsor, N.S., *ad eun.* 1846.
Walker, N.O., *sch.*1852; B.A.(1)1855.
Wedd, W., B.A. (1) 1845; M.A. 1848.
Wells, R. M., *sch.*1855; B.A.(1)1853.
Westropp, R. G., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1849; M.A. 1849.
Wickson, Rev. A., *sch.* 1846; B.A. (1) 1847; M.A. 1850.
Wilkes, F., B.A. of Glasgow, *ad eun.* 1850.
Winer, W., B.A., 1849; M.D. 1853.
Woodruff, W., B.A. 1852; M.B. 1855; M.D. 1855.

Undergraduates.

Anderson, W., 1852.
Appelbe, R. S., *sch.*1855.
Askin, C. J. S., 1845.
Baldwin, W. W., 1850.
Ball, A. T. H., 1847.
Ball, R. L., 1852
Barnhart, C.E., *sch.*1854.
Bates, N., 1856.
Beard, H. B., 1855.
Beasley, W., 1846.
Beaty, J., 1855.
Beaven, J. F , 1847.
Benson, T. M., *sch.*1852.
Bernard, H., 1856.
Bernard, R. B., 1856.
Bethune, J. W., 1846
Blake, S. H., 1856.
Boulton, C. K., 1843.
Boulton, G. D. 1850.
Bowlby, D., 1849.
Boyd, J. A., *sch.* 1856.
Bull, T. H., 1855.
Burns, A. J., 1853.
Burns, N., *sch.* 1853.
Campbell, T. C., 1850.
Carbert, J., 1851.
Carrall, C. I., 1855.
Cathcart, J. A., 1843.
Cawthra, H., 1855.
Checkley, F. L., 1846.
Checkley, R., 1846.
Clark, C., 1847.
Cosens, C S., 1848.
Cotter, J. R., 1855.
Counsell, G.S., *sch.*1851.
Craigie, J., 1849.
Crickmore, C. G., 1844.
Cronyn, T., 1846.
De Grassi, C. P., 1856.
English, L , 1856.
Evans, F., 1846.
Fitch, B. F., *sch.* 1855.
Francis, W. S., *sch.*1853.
Franklin, J., 1848.
Fraser, J. T., *sch.* 1855.
Frazer, D , *sch.* 1856.
Freeland, W., *sch.* 1850.
Gibson, Rev. J., 1846.
Gillespie, A. S., 1856.
Goodman, E., 1852.
Grier, J. G., *sch.* 1848.
Grierson, J. C., 1856.
Gunne, Rev. J., 1846.
Harper, W. J., 1855.
Harrison, R. A., 1855.
Hill, Rev. G. S. J., 1846.
Holcomb, J. H., *sch.*1855.
Hume, H. H., 1856.
Hutton, J., *sch.* 1847.
Jamieson, C., 1854.

Jamieson, G., 1849.
Jarvis, G. S., *sch.*1851.
Jarvis, W. P., 1843.
Jones, C. B., 1851.
Kennedy, G., *sch.*1853.
Kerr, W. H. C., *sch.*1855.
Kirkpatrick, A., 1852.
Laidlaw, A. N., 1852.
Laird, W. P., 1856.
Lambert, R., 1853.
Linklater, W., *sch.*1852.
Loseombe, C. R., 1844.
Lyons, W. M., 1843.
Macaulay, J. J., 1843.
Marr, G., 1847.
Marsh, N. F., 1845.
Maule, A. D., 1843.
Merritt, J. J., 1845.
Miller, T., *sch.* 1852.
Milroy, W., 1854.
Mitchell, J., 1855.
Monsarrat, N., *sch.*1855.
Moore, A. W., 1851.
Morphy, H. B., 1855.
Morrison, T., 1852.
Moss, T., *sch.* 1854.
Mulligan, G. K., *sch.*1854.
McBride, J., 1854.
McCabe, W., *sch.* 1855.
McCaughey, J., 1854.
McClure, W., 1852.
McCool, D. B., 1856.
McCutchon, P. McG. 1845
McDermid, P., 1853.
McDougal, A., 1845.
McDougall, J. L., *sch*1855
McGarvin, A., 1854.
McGregor, J., *sch.* 1856
McKenzie, J., *sch.* 1852.
McMicking, T., 1852.
McMurchy, A., 1856.
McNaughton, T. *sch.*1854
Nation, J., 1845.
Oliver, W., *sch.* 1853.
O'Brien, R. J. L., 1851.
O'Hara, R., 1843.
O'Hara, W., 1843.
Palmer, G., *sch.* 1847.
Paul, C. D., *sch.* 1854.
Pettit, Rev. C. B., 1847.
Ramsay, R.,, 1856.
Rattray, W. J., *sch.*1854.
Rock, W., *sch.* 1856.
Ross, D. P., 1855.
Ross, D. W., 1855.
Ross, J., *sch.* 1853.
Ryall, I., 1851.
Rykert, A. E., *sch.*1851.
Salmon. J. M., 1845.
Sampson, D. A., *sch.*1855.
Savage, T. H., 1851.
Secord, Ct., 1845.
Scott, A. F., 1855.
Scott, W. H., 1856.
Scott, W. S., 1852.
Sharpe, A., 1853.
Sinclair, W., 1856.
Sisson, J., 1856.
Small, J. T., 1843.
Smith, J. F., 1856.
Stanton, W. I., *sch.*1855.
Stinson, J. H., 1848.
Street, Rev. G. C., 1846.
Sullivan, R., *sch.* 1855.
Sullivan, W. B., 1855.
Tassie, H., *sch.* 1855.
Thompson, H. A., 1845.
Thorburn, J., 1851.
Tisdale, D., 1856.
Tisdell, F., *sch.* 1853.
Vance, J. J., 1845.
Wadsworth, J., 1856.
Walker, C. R., 1844.
Walker, S., 1856.
Waters, D., 1856.
Watson, J. H., 1848.
White, J., *sch.* 1855.
Whyte, J., 1852.
Wilkes, C. R., 1844.
Wilson, J., 1854.
Young, F., *sch.* 1854

Faculty of Arts.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A. There are two modes of proceeding to the degree of B.A.

According to one, the requisites are :—1. Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for Matriculation ; 2. Being of the standing of four years from Matriculation ; 3. Having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts.

According to the other mode of proceeding to the degree of B.A., the requisites are :—1. Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for Students of the standing of two years from Matriculation ; 2. Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation ; 3. Having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for the Undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts.

Candidates for Matriculation, according to the first mode, are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the fourteenth year of their age.

Candidates for Matriculation, according to the second mode, are required to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the sixteenth year of their age.

N.B.—Neither residence, nor attendance on lectures, is required as a qualification for the degree.

There are also two modes of proceeding to the degree of M.A.

According to one, the requisites are :—1. Being of the standing of one year from admission to the degree of B.A.; 2. Having passed the appointed examination in the subjects prescribed for Candidates for admission to the degree of M.A.

According to the other, the requisites are :—1. Being of the standing of three years from admission to the degree of B.A.; 2. Having performed the exercises prescribed for Candidates for admission to the degree of M.A.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty:—

Greek and Latin Languages.

Homer, Iliad, B. I.	Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Bb. V. & VI.
Lucian, Vita and Charon.	Virgil, Æneid, B. II.

Translation from English into Latin Prose.

Additional for Honors and Scholarships:

Homer, Iliad, B. VI.	Horace, Odes, B. I.
Homer, Odyssey, B. IX.	Virgil, Æneid, Bb. I. & III.
Lucian, Menippus and Timon.	

Translation from English into Latin Verse.

Mathematics.

Ordinary rules of Arithmetic.	Extraction of Square Root.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	First 4 rules of Algebra. (Colenso's)

Euclid, B. I. (Colenso's Edition of Simson's.)

Additional for Honors and Scholarships:

Algebra.—Proportion and Progression; Simple and Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, Bb. II. III. and IV.

Elements of Natural Philosophy. (*a*)

Mechanics.—Explain the composition and resolution of statical forces ....Describe the simple machines—mechanical powers....Define the centre of gravity....Give the general laws of motion, and describe the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated....State the law of the motion of falling bodies.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.—Explain the pressure of liquids and gases; its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.... Define specific gravity, and shew how the specific gravity of bodies may be ascertained....Describe and explain the barometer, the siphon, the common pump and forcing-pump, and the air-pump.

Acoustics.—Describe the nature of sound.

Optics.—State the laws of reflection and refraction....Explain the formation of images by simple lenses.

Astronomy.—Motion of the earth round its axis and round the sun; with applications of these movements to explain the apparent movement of the sun and stars, the length of days, and the change of seasons—explanation of eclipses and the moon's phases.

Elements of Chemistry. (*a*)

Properties of matter, aggregation, crystallization, chemical affinity, defi-

(*a*) Only a popular knowledge of these subjects is required.

nite equivalents ...Combustion, flame ; nature of ordinary fuel ; chief results of combustion, *i.e.*, the bodies produced....Heat—natural and artificial sources; its effects. Expansion; solids, liquids, gases. Thermometer—conduction, radiation, capacity, change of form, liquifaction, steam ....The atmosphere—its general nature and condition ; its component parts. Oxygen and nitrogen—their properties. Water and carbonic acid—Proportions of these substances in the air....Chlorine and iodine, as compared with oxygen ...Water—its general relation to the atmosphere and earth—its natural states and degree of purity. Sea water, river water, spring water, rain water. Pure water—effects of heat and cold on it; its compound nature; its elements....Hydrogen—its proportion in water ; its chemical and physical properties....Sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon generally....Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, hydrochloric acid—their properties and uses....Alkalies, earths, oxides generally....Salts—their nature generally. Sulphates, nitrates, carbontes....Metals generally—iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, mercury....The chief proximate elements of vegetable and animal bodies; their ultimate composition.

Modern Languages.

French Grammar, and Translation from French into English....English Grammar and Composition.

Additional for Honors and Scholarships:

English Composition; Rendering of English verse into prose....Fénélon, Dialogues des Morts; Molière, Les Fourberies de Scapin.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to present time....Outlines of Roman History to death of Nero....Outlines of Grecian History to death of Alexander....Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Additional for Honors and Scholarships;

Egyptian History to deathof Cleopatra....History of Spain and Portugal in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition amongst candidates for admission :—

Four of the value of £30 per annum each, in the Greek and Latin languages, with History and Geography.

Four of the value of £30 per annum each, in Mathematics.

Two of the value of £30 per annum each, in the English and French languages, with History and Geography.

One of the value of £30 per annum, in the Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Four of the value of £30 per annum each, for general proficiency in the subjects for all students.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Faculty of Medicine.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are M.B. and M.D. The requisites for admission to the degree of M.B. are—

1. Having passed the Matriculation examination.
2. Having completed the twenty-first year of his age.

3. Having pursued Medical studies for the period of at least four years; and having regularly attended lectures in the following branches of Medical education for the respective periods hereinafter set forth, viz.:—

Anatomy	2 courses of six months	
Physiology	do	do
Practical Anatomy	do	do
Theory and practice of Medicine	do	do
Principles and practice of Surgery	do	do
Midwifery and diseases of Women & Children	do	do
Therapeutics and Pharmacology	do	do
Chemistry	do	do
Botany	1 course of six months.	
Practical Chemistry	do	do
Medical Jurisprudence	do	do

4. Having attended, for at least twelve months, the practice of some general Hospital having at least not less than fifty beds; and having attended, during six months, clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery.

5. Having pursued some part of the prescribed course of studies for the period of twelve months, under the direct superintendence of some Medical practitioner, and producing a certificate of such study.

6. Having passed, in this University, an examination in all the subjects specified in Article 3 of these regulations.

N.B.—Certificates of all the requisites (excepting 2 and 6) must be deposited with the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the first day of the examination appointed for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Candidates will be also required to deposit, at the same time, certificates of good conduct.

The requisite for admission to the degree of M.D., is: having been admitted to the degree of M.B.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty:—

Greek and Latin Languages.

Homer, Iliad, B. I.	Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Bb. V. & VI.
Lucian, Vita and Charon.	Virgil, Æneid, B. II.

Mathematics.

Ordinary rules of Arithmetic.	Extraction of Square Root.
Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	First 4 rules of Algebra. (Colenso's.)

Euclid, B. I. (Colenso's Edition of Simson's.)

Elements of Natural Philosophy.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Arts, p. 40, under this title.]

Elements of Chemistry.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Arts, p. 40, under this title.]

Elements of Zoology and Botany.

Patterson's Zoology.	Henfrey's Botany.

Modern Languages.

French Grammar, and Translation from French into English.	English Grammar and Composition.

History and Geography.

Outlines of English History to present time....Outlines of Roman History to death of Nero....Outlines of Grecian History to death of Alexander....Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition at the Matriculation examination:—Three of the value of £30 per annum, tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the scholarships of the succeeding year.

Faculty of Law.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are LL.B. and LL.D. There are the following modes of proceeding open to a Candidate for the degree of LL.B.:—

(*a*) According to this mode (designed for Students who enter upon a four years' course in Arts, and who wish to proceed at the same time in the Faculty of Law) the requisites are—1. Being of the standing of five years from Matriculation in Law ; 2. Having produced a certificate that he has been admitted to the degree of B.A. ; 3. Having passed the required examinations.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this mode:—

Reddie's Enquiries, Historical and Elementary, in the Science of the Law....The three portions of Dumont's Edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation, which contain the Principles of Legislation, the Principles of a Civil Code, and the Principles of a Criminal Code.

(*b*) According to this mode (designed for Students who enter upon a two years' course in Arts, or have graduated in Arts, and wish to proceed to a degree in Law) the requisites are—1. Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation in Law ; 2. Having produced (at Matriculation in Law, or before obtaining the degree of LL.B.) a certificate that he has been admitted to the degree of B.A. ; 3. Having passed the required examinations.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this mode:—

Stephen on Pleading....Taylor on Evidence....Smith on Contracts.

(*c*) According to this mode (designed for Students who intend to proceed to a degree in the Faculty of Law only) the requisites are—1. Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation in Law ; 2. Having produced a satisfactory certificate that he is of the age of twenty-one years ; 3. Having passed the required examinations.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this mode:—

Reddie's Enquiries, Historical and Elementary, in the Science of the Law....The three portions of Dumont's Edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation, which contain the Principles of Legislation, the Principles of a Civil Code, and the Principles of a Criminal Code....Williams on Real Property....Watkins' Elements of Conveyancing.

The following are the requisites for the degree of LL.D.:—

1. Having been admitted to the degree of LL.B. ; 2. Being of the standing of five years from the degree of LL.B.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition :—

Two of the value of £30 each, amongst candidates for Matriculation entering according to mode (*a*).

Two of the value of £30 each, amongst candidates for Matriculation entered according to mode (*b*).

Each of the Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the Scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Department of Civil Engineering.

The requisites for obtaining the diploma in Civil Engineering are:—1. Having passed an examination in the subjects appointed for candidates for Matriculation in Civil Engineering; 2. Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation, and having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for Students of Civil Engineering.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation:—

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.....Algebra (Colenso's.).....Euclid (Colenso's edition of Simson's), Bb. I. II. III. and IV. Definitions, B. V. and B. VI....The nature and use of Logarithms (Colenso's.)....Plane Trigonometry, as far as Solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso's.)

Elements of Natural Philosophy.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Arts, p. 40, under this title.]

Elements of Chemistry.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Arts, p. 40, under this title.]

Elements of Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

Dana's Manual of Mineralogy....Hitchcock's Geology....Buff's Physics of the Earth.

Modern Languages.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Medicine, p. 42, under this title.]

History and Geography.

[Same subjects as in the Faculty of Medicine, p. 42, under this title.]

Drawing.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition:—Three of the value of £30 each, and tenable for one year; but the scholars of each year are eligible to the scholarships of the succeeding year.

Department of Agriculture.

The requisites for obtaining the diploma in Agriculture are:—1. Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for candidates for Matriculation in Agriculture; 2. Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation, and having passed in each of these years an examination in the subjects prescribed for each such year of the course appointed for students in Agriculture.

The following are the subjects for Examination:—

Matriculation.

English Grammar and Composition....Arithmetic, including Mensuration....Outlines of English History to the present time....Outlines of Roman History to death of Nero....Outlines of Grecian History to death of Alexander....Outlines of Modern Geography.

First Year.

Elements of Natural Philosophy...Elements of Chemistry...Elements

of Zoology and Botany (Patterson's Zoology, Henfrey's Botany.).... Elements of Mineralogy (Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.)....Elements of Geology (Hitchcock's.).... Elements of Physical Geography (Buff's Physics of the Earth.)....History and Principles of Agriculture (Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.)....English Composition....Orthographical Forms of the English Language....History of the English Language.

Second Year.

Mineralogy (Dana's System of Mineralogy.)....Geology (De la Beche's Geological Observer.)....Physical Geography (Somerville's)....Zoology (Carpenter's Zoology.)....Botany (Gray's Botanical Text Book.)....Surveying, Mapping, and Farm Architecture....Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture....History and Diseases of Farm Animals (Youatt's Treatises on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and the Pig.)....Practice of Agriculture, including Farm Finance and Accounts (Stephen's Farmers' Guide.)

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships are offered for competition in this department:—

Three amongst candidates for Matriculation.

Two amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation.

Each of these Scholarships is of the value of £30 per annum, and is tenable for one year ; but the scholars of each year are eligible for the scholarships of the succeeding year.

Subjects for Prize Compositions.

For Graduates below the degree of M.A.

Greek Verse—Shakspeare: King John, Act IV. Scene ii., from "Why urgest thou so oft," to end. (Trag. iamb. trim. acat.)

Greek Prose—Sallust: Catiline, c. VIII., from "Atheniensium res gestæ" to "atque moderati habere."

Latin Verse—"Peace." (Alcaics or Sapphics.)

Latin Prose—"On the difference in the National Character of the Greeks and Romans, and its influence on their literature."

English Verse—"The Ruins of Nineveh."

English Prose—"The Grecian, Roman, and British Colonies compared."

French Prose—"The Influence of France on European History."

German Prose—"The Historical Cities of Germany."

For Undergraduates.

Greek Verse—Shakspeare: Julius Cæsar, Act I. Scene ii., from "What means this shouting?" to the end of Brutus's speech before the re-entrance of Cæsar,—omitting from "He had a fever," to the end of the speech, and from "Write them together," to "but only one man." (Trag. iamb. trim. acat.)

Greek Prose—Swift's Enquiry into the behaviour of the Queen's last Ministry: "The Character of Bolingbroke."

Latin Verse—"Florence Nightingale at Scutari."

Latin Prose—"An Epistle from a Senator at Rome to a friend in the Provinces, giving an account of the assassination of Cæsar."

English Verse—"The Loss of the Pacific."

English Prose—"For Sciences are of a sociable disposition, and flourish best in the neighbourhood of each other: nor is there any branch of

learning, but may be helped and improved by assistance drawn from other Arts."

French Prose—Robertson's View of the State of Europe, Section I. (9)

German Prose—Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire chapter IX., from "A warlike nation like the Germans," to "ardent and seditious."

The compositions are to be sent in, with fictitious signatures, about the 1st June, 1857.

University Library and Museum.

Library.—The Library contains a small but valuable collection of works in the different departments of science and literature. The number of volumes exceeds 7000; and the selection has been made mainly with a view to their practical utility, as books of reference. The Library is open every day, except Sundays, from ten to three o'clock.

Museum.—The Museum, which previous to 1853 was on a very limited scale, has, since that time, rapidly increased, and already contains enough to render it highly interesting and attractive. It affords the means of usefully illustrating the lectures on the various departments of Zoology and Botany; and at the same time offers inducements and assistance for the further study of Natural History, by exhibiting an extensive series of objects, and especially of the productions of Canada. Several fine specimens of animals have lately been added to the collection. The birds number about 750, which are arranged, so far as space will admit. Additions are being made in the departments of Icthyology, Entomology, and Conchology, which will greatly increase the interest of the collection; and several packages of plants have been obtained from England and the Southern United States,—especially a fine collection of American mosses.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellors.

1827. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Bart., K.C.B.,
1829. Sir John Colborne, Bart., K.C.B. (now Lord Seaton, G.C.B.)
1836. Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart., K.C.H.
1838. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.
1840. Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham, G.C.B.)
1842. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, Bart., G.C.B., M.A., Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon.
1843. Rt. Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Metcalfe.)
1846. Rt. Hon. the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.
1847. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., M.A., Mert. Coll. Oxon.
1850. Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquière, M.L.C.
1853. Hon. Christopher Widmer, M.D., McGill Coll., M.L.C.
1853. Hon. William Hume Blake, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dub., Chancellor of Upper Canada.
1856. Hon. Robert Easton Burns, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Vice-Chancellors.

1827. Hon. and Ven. John Strachan, D.D. (now Lord Bishop of Toronto.)
1848. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll. Dub., M.R.I.A.
1850. H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C S.
1853. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll. Dub., M.R.I.A.
1856. John Langton, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cantab.

Pro Vice-Chancellors.

1842. Rev. John McCaul, L.L.D.
1850. Larratt W. Smith, B.C.L.
1852. W. G. Draper, M.A.
1853. Adam Crooks, B.C.L.

University College,

TORONTO.

On the first establishment of the Provincial University, the functions of instruction and of determining the standard of qualifications for University honors and degrees, were combined in the one institution, and were so continued under the University Act of 1849. With a view of adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated Colleges, the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 89, separated these functions, and established University College as a distinct Collegiate institution from the University of Toronto, and under the government of a College Council, composed of the President, Vice-President, and Professors. By the same Act it is provided, that there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the Statutes of the University of Toronto, respecting the prescribed subjects for examination.

Visitor.

1854. His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., M.A., Mert. Coll. Oxon., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

President.

1848.—Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll. Dub.

Vice-President.

(Vacant.)

Professors.

1843. Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll. Dub., Professor of Classical Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres.
1843. Rev. James Beaven, D.D., St. Edm. Hall, Oxon, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics.
1843. H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Univ. Toronto, Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

1850. George Buckland, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

1853. J. B. Cherriman, M.A., St. John's Coll. Cantab., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

1853. Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Univ. St. Andrews, Professor of History and English Literature.

1853. Rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., Professor of Natural History.

1853. E. J. Chapman, F.C.S., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

1853. James Forneri, LL.D., Univ. Padua, Professor of Modern Languages.

1855. G. T. Kingston, M.A., Caius Coll. Cantab., Professor of Meteorology, and Director of the Magnetic Observatory.

The above Professors constitute the College Council.(a)

1845. J. M. Hirschfelder, Lecturer on Oriental Literature.

1856. Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A., Univ. Toronto, Classical Tutor.

1855. Rev. Alexander Lorimer, Librarian.

——————————— Registrar.

1845. H. Rowsell, Bookseller, Printer, and Stationer.

1843. Daniel Orris, Bedel and Steward.

(a) The following sketch of the Professors of University College is by a member of the University: "The President, Dr. McCaul, was first of the First Class, and Gold Medalist, in Classics, at his degree examination in Trinity College, Dublin, and is long known as one of the most distinguished classical scholars of that celebrated University, and is also a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He has edited an edition of *Longinus*; *Herodotus*, B. I.; *The Satires of Horace*; and *Selections from Lucian*; and is author of the following:—*Remarks on the Classical Course of the University of Dublin*; *Lectures on Homer and Virgil*; *The Horatian Metres*; *The Terentian Metres, with a Sketch of Ancient Comedy*, and *The Metres of the Greek Tragedians*. Dr. Beaven is a graduate of Oxford. He has edited *Cicero de Finibus Malorum et Bonorum*, and is author of works on *Natural Theology* and the Church Catechism. Dr. Croft is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and has obtained a high reputation for his papers on Chemistry, and for some discoveries in that science. Mr. Buckland has no Collegiate degree; but is an authority on Agriculture, and the active Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada. Mr. Cherriman ranked among the highest of the Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, in 1845; obtained a fellowship in St. John's College there; and is known among scientific men for his learned papers on subjects in the higher mathematics. Dr. Wilson, one of the most energetic of our learned men,—by his works, as well as by virtue of his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,—is a high authority among the archæologists and antiquaries of Great Britain, and lately claimed and obtained an equal rank among those of the United States. His works are: *Memorials of Old Edinburgh*, 2 vols.; *Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate*; and *Archæology and Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland*—which latter is so often quoted in the English reviews. Mr. Hincks has held distinguished professorships in educational institutions in England and Ireland, and has contributed papers on Botanical subjects to the British Association, of which he was an early member, and to the London Linnæan Society, of which he has been for many years a Fellow.—Mr. Chapman is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the author of a *Description of the Characters of Minerals*; *Practical Mineralogy*; and a number of other papers. Dr. Forneri is a graduate of an Italian University, and is author of a *German Grammar*, and several poetical and literary pieces, in French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are: *Remarques sur l'Italie*; *Strenna e Capo d'anno al popolo Italiano*; *El Heroe del Trocadero*; and an English pamphlet, on an educational subject. He is also the designer of a large "Model of Rome," in alto relievo, 28 ft. by 21 ft. Mr. Kingston was in the first class in Mathematics, at Cambridge, in 1846, and lately held the office of Principal of the Nautical School in Quebec. Mr. Hirschfelder is well known as a Hebrew teacher; and Mr. Wickson is well known amongst his fellow-graduates of the University, as the Classical Gold Medalist of 1847."

Course of Instruction.

First Year.—Greek and Latin Languages, Logic, Ethics, Mathematics, History and English Literature, Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology, Modern Languages, and Hebrew.

Second Year.—Greek and Latin Languages, Rhetoric, Metaphysics and Ethics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and English Literature, Modern Languages, and Hebrew.

Third Year.—Greek and Latin Languages, Metaphysics and Ethics, Applied Chemistry, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and English Literature, Natural History, Modern Languages, and Oriental Languages.

Fourth Year.—Greek and Latin Languages, Metaphysics and Ethics, Practical Chemistry. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and English Literature, Mineralogy and Geology, Modern Languages, and Oriental Languages.

Courses of lectures in Agriculture and Meteorology are also given.

Regulations.

Students.—There are four classes of Students admissible to the College. 1. Undergraduates: Those who have passed the Matriculation examination in any University in Her Majesty's dominions; 2. Matriculants: Those who desire to qualify themselves for passing an examination in the subjects appointed by the University of Toronto, for students of the standing of two years from Matriculation; 3. Students: Those who desire to attend, during an academic year or term, more than one course of lectures; and, 4. Occasional Students. Those who desire to attend but one course of lectures.

Candidates for admission as Undergraduates, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and of having passed the Matriculation examination.

Candidates for admission as Matriculants, are required to produce certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the fourteenth year of their age; and, in addition, to satisfy the Professors, on examination, that they have the requisite qualifications for entering on the course of study which they purpose pursuing.

Candidates for admission as Students or Occasional Students, are not required to produce any certificates, or to pass any examination.

Undergraduates and Matriculants are required, during their attendance on lectures, to reside in licensed boarding-houses, or in such other houses as have been selected by their parents or guardians, and approved by the President of the College.

Terms.—The academic year consists of two terms. The first extending from October 1st to December 20th; and the second from January 7th to May 18th.

Examinations.—An examination is held at the end of each term, in the subjects of lectures during that term. Prizes of books are given for proficiency in each department, as evinced at the two examinations. Separate prizes are offered for competition amongst Undergraduates and amongst Occasional Students.

Religious Knowledge.—Lecture rooms are provided, and suitable hours will be set apart for the religious instruction of the students, by the ministers of their respective denominations.

The University Library and Museum are under the joint control of the Senate of the University of Toronto, and of the Council of University College, and are open to all students.

Apparatus Illustrative of Natural Philosophy.—The number of instruments, &c., is about 180. Of these, 30 are illustrative of Statics, 14 of Dynamics; 50 of Hydrostatics, 10 of Acoustics, 13 of Heat, 20 of Optics, 16 of Physical Optics, and 16 of Geodesy and Astronomy.

Apparatus Illustrative of Chemistry and Chemical Physics.—The number of chemical products is about 1,200; and of minerals used in the Arts, &c., about 400. This collection includes also a large number of instruments illustrative of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, Thermo-Electricity, Heat, Light, &c.; Technology and Metallurgy.

Fees.—No fees are charged to Undergraduates or Matriculants.

Occasional Students, for one course of lectures of six or five in each week, £1 5s.; course of four or three in each week, 15s.; course of two or one in each week, 10s. Students, for three courses of lectures, £2 10s.; for any number of courses above three, £4.

The Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory,

TORONTO.

The establishment of the British Colonial Observatories originated from a report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, by Major (now General) Sabine, on the state and progress of researches regarding the geographical distribution of the magnetic forces on the surface of the Globe. The report, presented in 1837, was taken into consideration at the meeting of the association at Newcastle in 1838, and a memorial founded on it was addressed to the British Government by a committee of the association, consisting of Sir John Herschell, Mr. Whewell, Mr. Peacock and Professor Lloyd. In their memorial the committee recommended that a naval expedition should be dispatched for conducting a magnetic survey of the higher southern latitudes, and at the same time called the attention of Her Majesty's ministers to the expediency of extending the researches to be accomplished by fixed observations to certain stations of prominent interest within the limits of the British Colonial Possessions. The stations named were Canada and Van Diemen's Land, as approximate to the points of greatest intensity of the magnetic force in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres; St. Helena, as approximate to the point of least intensity on the globe; and the Cape of Good Hope, as a station where the secular changes of the magnetic elements presented features of peculiar interest. It was also suggested that the observations at the stations should include meteorological as well as magnetic

phenomena. The Royal Society having also given their concurrent support to the application of the British Association; these joint recomendations were acceded to by Her Majesty's government, and immediate steps taken for carrying them into effect.

With the approbation of Sir Hussey Vivian, then Master General of the Ordnance, and at the recommendation of the committee, it was determined that the fixed observatories should be placed under the management of the Ordnance Department, and that the service should be performed exclusively by the officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery. The officers selected were Lieut. F Eardley Wilmot for the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. (now Lt.-Col.) Lefroy for St. Helena, and Lieut. Riddell for Canada. The detachments for the several stations left England in the autumn of 1839. On arrival in Canada, Lieut. Riddell having examined the different localities which were suggested as convenient sites, finally gave the preference to Toronto, where two and a half acres of ground were granted by the Provincial University, with the sole condition that the buildings to be erected should not be appropriated to any other purpose than that of an observatory, and should revert to the University when the observatory should be discontinued. The building was commenced in the spring of 1840 and completed in September of the same year; the observations prior to the latter date having been carried on in a room at the barracks. The observatory occupied the same site as the present one, which is situated in latitude 43° 39′ 25″ N. and longitude 5*h* 17*m* 33*s* W., and at a height above Lake Ontario of about 108 feet. The personal establishment consisted at the commencement, of its director, Lieut. Riddell, with three non-commissioned officers and two gunners selected by himself. The non-commissioned officers so selected were Corporal (afterwards Sergeant) James Johnston, (now assistant secretary to the Canadian Institute), Bombardier (afterwards Sergeant) James Walker, and Acting Bombardier (afterwards Sergeant) Thomas Menzies (observers in the present establishment). The strength of the staff was increased in 1841 by another non-commissioned officer, who continued till the transfer of the observatory to the province in 1853.

In 1841 Lieut. Riddell being obliged from ill health to return to England, Lieut. Lefroy, of the St. Helena Observatory, was appointed to the Toronto establishment with a view of his being employed on a magnetic survey of Canada and the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. Lieut. (afterwards Captain) Lefroy arrived in Toronto in October, 1842, and proceeded to the Hudson's Bay territories in April, 1843, from which he did not return till the autumn of 1844. Prior to his arrival from St. Helena and during his absence, the observatory was in the charge of Lieut. Younghusband, who thus, with the exception of the six winter months 1842-3, was director from the beginning of 1841 to the end of 1844.

In the spring of 1853, the period designed by the Imperial Government

for the duration of the Observatory having expired, and Captain Lefroy and his detachment having been recalled, a memorial was presented to the Governor General, Lord Elgin, by the Canadian Institute, praying that the observations hitherto carried on by the Royal Artillery might be continued under the Provincial Government. The petition was granted: by permission of the Board of Ordnance, the non-commissioned officers of Artillery were temporarly retained by the Province; and on the return of Captain Lefroy to England, the directorship of the observatory was given to J. B. Cherriman, Esq., M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in University College, who retained it until August, 1855, when G. T. Kingston, Esq., M.A., was appointed to the joint duties of Director of the Observatory and Professor of Meteorology in University College. The same year, the non-commissioned officers of Artillery, having retired from the army, became permanently attached to the Observatory.

The old Observatory erected by the Royal Engineers, built of logs, rough cast and plastered, was replaced by a stone structure, which was commenced in the autumn of 1853 and completed in June, 1855. The main building, constituting the new observatory, is a rectangular edifice about 54 feet from north to south in the direction of the magnetic meridian, 44 feet from east to west, and 16 feet in height exclusive of the roof. At the north-west corner and included in the above horizontal dimensions, is a square tower, 16 ft. by 16 ft. and 43 ft. in height, which is used for supporting the Anemometer. From the southern face of the main building and at right angles to it, extends a passage 4½ feet wide; which communicates at its southern extremity with a room 20 feet by 13, appropriated to the observations for absolute magnetic intensity. On the east and west of the passage and communicating with it by a second transverse passage, are two small rooms, the former for observing transits, and the latter for observations of absolute declination. The three rooms just mentioned with their connecting passages, form a cross 72 feet from north to south, 73 feet from E. to W. and 8½ feet in height. The extreme length of the whole building is thus 126 feet and its greatest width 73 feet. The smaller rooms and connecting passages were erected in the autumn of 1853, and were used for temporary offices during the demolition of the old building and the completion of the new one.

In the main building are placed the instruments used for observing the changes in the four magnetic elements. These instruments are as follows:

1. The Declinometer, for measuring the changes in the declination or variation of the magnet.

2. The Inclinometer, for observing the changes in the inclination or dip.

3. The Bifilar, for observing the changes in the horizontal component of the magnetic force.

4. Lloyd's Balance Magnetometer, for the changes in the vertical component.

In addition to the above instruments, the indications of which are read seven times each day, there are also magnetic instruments connected with photographic apparatus for recording continuously the changes in the declination, and the horizontal and vertical components of the magnetic force.

The absolute values of the magnetic elements are determined once in each month by a series of observations occupying five consecutive days. The observations for the dip are taken in a detached shed, and those for declination and intensity in the two rooms already mentioned as appropriated for those purposes.

Magnetism is one of the sciences whose progress the observatory is designed to promote; meteorology is the other.

The meteorological elements recorded are as follows:

1. The temperature of the air.
2. The total atmospheric pressure shown by the barometer.
3. The elastic force of aqueous vapor.
4. The relative humidity.
5. The temperature of the dew point.
6. The direction and velocity of the wind.

For observations of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 the ordinary hours are 6 A.M., 8 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., 10 P.M. and midnight, At these hours a record is also made of the general appearance of the sky, including the form, distribution and motion of the clouds. Observations for finding the dew point are made at 3 P.M. The direction and velocity of the wind is recorded not only at the observation hours but at every hour throughout the year, by Robinson's Anemometer. A register of the maximum and minimum temperatures of the air that occur during each day and the greatest intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation is made daily throughout the year.

In addition to the meteorological condition of each day a record is made of occasional phenomena, such as rain and snow, with its duration and amount, thunderstorms, auroras and miscellaneous events illustrative of the progress of the seasons.

The regular staff employed in the work of adjusting the instruments, making the magnetic and meteorological observations and reducing the results, consists at present of the Director, Professor Kingston, M.A., and three observers, Messrs. Walker, Menzies, and Stewart, formerly sergeants of the Royal Artillery.

Latitude and Longitude of the three Chief Cities of Canada.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Greenwich Time.
Toronto	43° 39′ 4″N.	79° 21′ 5″W.	5h. 17m. 26s. slow.
Montreal ...	45° 31′ 0″N.	73° 35′ 0″W.	4h. 54m. 20s. slow.
Quebec.....	46° 49′ 12″N.	71° 16′ 0″W.	4h. 45m. 4s. slow.

The Latitude of Greenwich is 51° 28′ 38″N.

Upper Canada College,

TORONTO.

Upper Canada College was established in the year 1829, by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne, (now Lord Seaton,) as an institution for general education, and which might fitly prepare the way for, and ultimately assist in filling, the Provincial University, then only projected. Having first obtained the concurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a *Royal Grammar School*, he submitted to Parliament a plan for its connection with the University; and his proposal having been acceded to, the title of the Royal Grammar School was changed to that of *Upper Canada College*, and the institution opened for the purposes of tuition on the 4th January, 1830. Since then, more than two thousand pupils have been entered on its boards,—many of whom are now occupying distinguished positions in the Province and elsewhere.(*a*) The institution stands in the same relation to the University as the Preparatory and High Schools of other Universities, although supported by an endowment of its own, aided by an annual Parliamentary grant. At present it is placed under the management of the Senate of the University of Toronto; but the Principal, Masters, and Teachers are appointed by the Governor.

————————————, Principal.

1838. Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., St. John's Coll. Cantab., First Classical Master.
1846. Rev. Walter Stennett, M.A., Second Classical Master.
1849. William Wedd, M.A., Third Classical Master.
1856. James Brown, M.A., Mathematical Master.
1843. Michael Barrett, M.D., First English Master.
1849. C. Thompson, Second English Master.
1850. J. Dodd, Master of Commercial Department.
1856. E. J. Lelièvre de St. Remy, French Master.
1856. F. B. Tisdell, Assistant Master for Preparatory Form.
1850. E. C. Bull, Drawing Master.
1851. A. Maul, Music Master.
1857. M. Power, Drill Master.

There are twelve exhibitions established in the College—six conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition, and six free tuition only—all open to competition among pupils of the fourth form, and each tenable for three years. Of these, four are filled up each year, after examination in the following subjects: Virgil, Æneid, B. II, and a portion of the Anabasis,—both with Anthon's notes, and the requisite articles in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities; Pütz and Arnold's Ancient Geography and History; Euclid, Book I., with problems; Algebra, to end of Simple

(*a*) The four first-named Masters were formerly pupils of the College.

Equations; Comstock's Natural Philosophy, to end of "Mechanics;" Thomson's Arithmetic, to end of Vulgar Fractions; a French subject; and Stewart's Geography of Europe.

TERMS.—*Autumn*, from the end of Summer Vacation to 30th November; *Winter*, from 1st December to end of February; *Spring*, from 1st March to 15th May; *Summer*, from 15th May to 21st July.

FEES.—Tuition, £5 per annum; Board, £40 per annum.

University of Victoria College,

COBOURG.

The existence of this College is due to the efforts of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828–9, plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes; and in 1830, the Conference appointed a committee to collect subscriptions, and select a site for the proposed institution, which they then named *Upper Canada Academy*. After offers of donations of land and money from various parts of the Province, the town of Cobourg was selected, for the liberality of its offer and central position. Upwards of £7000 were collected; and in the autumn of 1832 the buildings were commenced. Various circumstances, however, delayed the completion of the work; and it was not until the 18th June, 1836, that the Academy was formally opened. On the 12th October of the same year, a Royal Charter of incorporation was obtained; and also, about the same time, a public grant, principally through the exertions of the chief originator of the College, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D. In 1841, application was made to Parliament for an alteration in the constitution of the Academy and its establishment as a University; and accordingly the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, cap. 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its authorities, under the title of "Victoria College, at Cobourg."(*a*) Under this Act, the management of the College is entrusted to a Board, composed of nine Trustees and five Visitors, appointed by the Conference; and to a Senate, composed of the President, Professors, Members of the Board, and certain officers of Government, for the time being. The Faculty of Arts has been in operation since 1842. In 1854, an arrangement was made with the Toronto School of Medicine, by which that institution became the Faculty of Medicine of the University. The preparatory department sustains to the College the relation of a Grammar or High School, and is designed to qualify pupils for the University course, or to give them an elementary training in any or all of the following subjects, viz.:—Arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, reading, penmanship, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy,

(*a*) In 1850, this Act was amended by 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 143, authorising the removal of the College to Toronto. Notice of application for another removal Act has lately been given.

French, Latin, and Greek languages. Students presenting themselves for admission into this department, are classed according to their attainments, and instructed in such branches as are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are prescribed; but all students are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath, in connection with whatever Church they or their parents prefer. They are also required to attend prayers, with the reading of the Scriptures, in the College Chapel, in the morning and evening of each day. The institution is supported by the sale of scholarships, fees, and an annual Parliamentary grant. Its income is limited by the Charter of incorporation to £2000 sterling per annum.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

The Senate.

Rev. Samuel S. Nelles, M.A., *President.*

President of the Executive Council.	Rev. Samuel Rose.
Speaker of the Legislative Council.	Rev. John Carroll.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	Professor Kingston, M.A.
Attorney General for Upper Canada.	Professor Wilson, B.A.
Solicitor General for Upper Canada.	Rev. Professor Whitlock, M.A.
Rev. Enoch Wood.	Hon. J. Rolph, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.
Rev. John Ryerson.	Professor Geikie, M.D.
Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D.	Professor Brouse, M.D.
Rev. Richard Jones.	Professor Bowen, M.D.
Rev. Anson Green, D.D.	Professor Ogden, M.D.
Rev. G. R. Sanderson.	Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.
Rev. S. D. Rice.	John Counter.
Rev. John Douse.	John P. Roblin.

Board of Victoria College.

Trustees.

Rev. Enoch Wood.	Rev. Anson Green, D.D.
Rev. John Ryerson.	Rev. S. D. Rice.
Rev. Richard Jones.	Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A.
Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D.	Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.

John P. Roblin.

Visitors.

Rev. Samuel Rose.	Rev. John Douse.
Rev. G. R. Sanderson.	John Counter.

Rev. John Carroll.

Officers of the Board.

Rev. Enoch Wood, *Chairman.*

Rev. G. R. Sanderson, *Secretary.* | Rev. S. D. Rice, *Treasurer.*

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

President.

Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A.

Professors, &c.

Faculty of Arts.

Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., Professor of Ethics and Metaphysics.
William Kingston, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
John Wilson, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dub., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.
Rev. George C. Whitlock, M.A., Professor of French Language and Chemistry.
John Campbell, Classical Tutor.
T. A. Ferguson, Mathematical Tutor.
William Kerr, B.A., Tutor in Natural Science.
William S. Thompson, Rector of Collegiate School.
Alexander Burns, Assistant Teacher.
W. A. Whitney, Assistant Teacher.
Rev. S. D. Rice, Moral Governor.

The lectures in this Faculty are delivered at Cobourg.

Faculty of Medicine.

Hon. John Rolph, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Dean of the Faculty.
Walter B. Geikie, M.D.
W. H. Brouse, M.D. (who has been unable to assume his duties this session.)
Charles A. A. Bowen, M.D.
Edwy J. R. Ogden, M.D.

The lectures in this Faculty are delivered at Toronto. Lectures on Medical Chemistry are delivered at University College, by Professor Croft, D.C.L.

Graduates.

Aikins, M. H., B. A., 1855.
Barrett, M., M. D., *hon.* 1855.
Beach, D., M. A., *hon.* 1856.
Beatty, T., M. D., 1856.
Bentley, J., M. D., 1855.
Bingham, G. W., M. D., 1855.
Britton, B. M., B. A., 1856.
Brouse, W. H., M. A., *hon.* 1849.
Bull, E., M. D., 1855.
Bull, F., M. D., 1855.
Cameron, C. M. D., B. A., 1849.
Campbell, D. W., M. D., 1855.
Campbell, J., B. A., 1849.
Carbert, J., M. D., 1856.
Carman, A., B. A., 1856.
Castleman, W. A., M. D., 1856.
Caughell, C., M. D., 1856.
Dean, W. H., B. A., 1854.
Dorland, P. V., M. D., 1855.
Edwards, H., M. D., 1856.
Franklin, B., M. D., 1856.
Flock, C. W., M. D., 1856.
Ford, A. E., M. D., 1856.
Grey, J. G., M. D., 1855.
Gustin, E. W., M. D., 1855.
Hawkesworth, E., M. D., 1856.
Hickey, R. I., B. A., 1854.
Hodgins, J. G., M. A., *hon.* 1856.
Hoole, Rev. E., D. D., *hon.* 1856.
Imeson, A., M. D., 1856.
Kerr, W., B. A., 1856.
Macdonald, W. R., B.A., *ad eun.* 1856.

Martin, C. E., M. D., 1856
McGarvin, N., M. D., 1856.
Newkirk, P., M. D., 1855.
Noble, C. F., M. D., 1856.
Ogden, E. J. R., M. D., 1855.
Ogden, U., M. D., 1855.
Ormiston, Rev. W., B.A. 1848; M.A. 1856.
Park, A. J., M. D., 1855.
Poole, T. W., M. D., 1856.
Price, E., M. D., 1856.
Rolph, Hon. J., M. D., *hon.* 1855.
Rosebrugh, J. W., M. D., 1855.
Ryckman, Rev. E. B., B. A., 1855.
Scott, Rev. J., D. D., *hon.* 1849.
Scott, S. A., M. D., *ad eun.* 1855.
Secord, S., M. D., 1856.
Springer, O., B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849
Stimson, J., M. D., 1855.
Stinson, Rev. J., D. D., *hon.* 1856.
Walrath, J., M. D., 1856.
Williams, J. D. R., M. D. 1856.
Wright, H. H., M. D., *hon.* 1855.
Wright, Rev. W., B. A., 1848.
York, T. J., M.D., 1856.

Students.

Some of the following have not yet passed the Matriculation Examination.

Agnew, J. N.
Bailey, H. G.
Bain, A.
Beatty, E. J.
Berriman, C. V.
Beynon, J. W.
Brown, J. W.
Burns, N.
Campbell, W. F.
Caw, D.
Clarke, D.
Crawford, J.
Curry, R. C.
DeEvelyn, J.
Donnelly, J.
Drake, W. H
Dumble, D. W.
Emmery, R.
Ferrier, D. W.
Fleak, H. C.
Fletcher, A.
Flint, J. J.
Flock, J. R.
Gowans, W. B.
Grange, J.
Gunn, A.
Hamilton, A.
Haney, H. K., M. D.
Harris, —
Henderson, W. C.
Hill, A. G.
Hocking, W.
Holden, T.
Irwin, W.
Johnston, J.
Keating, T.
Kerr, J. W.
Langstaff, L.
Law, W. H.
Lazier, S. F.
Leask, R.
Lynn, J.
Marlatt, J. W.
Mitchell, W. F.
Montgomery, R.
Mullen, J. A.
Mullen, J. T.
McGuire, T.
McIntyre, D.
McKay, J.
McKenzie, C. E.
Noble, H.
Yeomans, A. A.
Ogden, I.
Ogden, W. W.
Oliver, J. E.
Parker, W. R.
Pipe, W.
Pritchard, F. W.
Quarry, W. D.
Reeve, J.
Riddell, A. A.
Robertson, D.
Rogers, W. G.
Rosebrugh, A. M.
Roy, F. E.
Scanlan, M.
Shannon, G. C.
Smith, H. E.
Stevenson, J. D.
Stewart, A.
Sutherland, D.
Tabor, S.
Tew, H.
Tufford, C. D.
Walden, J. W.
Washington, G.
Willoughby, N. R.
Wood, G.

Faculty of Arts.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A. The regular course of study for the degree of B.A. extends over four years, with the following exceptions:—

Candidates may be admitted to advanced standing in the course by passing an examination in all the studies preceding the year on which they propose to enter.

No one, however, will be allowed to enter later than at the beginning of the Senior Year.

Any student not intending to graduate, may pursue a partial or elective course, selecting such studies as his circumstances may allow, and omitting the others.

The requisites for the degree of M.A. are: 1. Having been admitted to the degree of B.A. 2. Being of the standing of three years from admission to the degree of B.A.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty :—

Greek and Latin Languages.

Greek Grammar and Greek Reader. (Bullions.)	First Book in Latin. (Arnold.)
	Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, B. 1.
Latin Grammar and Latin Reader. (Andrews.)	Virgil, Æneid, B. I.
	Sallust, Catiline.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, and Elements of Algebra. (Loomis.)

Elements of Natural Philosophy. (Parker.)

English and History.

English Grammar.	Outlines of English History.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

College Terms.—There are three terms in each year: *Fall Term,* commencing second Thursday in August and ending second Wednesday in December. *Winter Term,* commencing 8th January and ending in March. *Spring Term,* commencing 1st April and ending 27th May.

Fees.—All the lectures of the college course, £8 per year. Degree of B.A. £ . Board, including furnished room, bed, bedding and fuel, 12s. 6d. per week; Tuition, preparatory department, common English branches, £4, per annum; all the higher branches, £6 per annum; incidentals, 10s.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Degree conferred in this Faculty is M.D. The requisites from each candidate are:—

1. Having given, by means of a matriculation examination, evidence of competent classical attainments.

2. Having completed the 21st year of his age.

3. Having pursued medical studies for a period of at least four years.

4. Having attended, during three of these years, lectures on the following branches: anatomy; physiology; principles and practice of medicine; principles and practice of surgery; midwifery, and diseases of women and children; materia medica and therapeutics; chemistry; medical jurisprudence; clinical medicine, and surgery,—with twelve months hospital attendance and hospital clinical instruction.

5. Having passed an examination on the above subjects in the manner prescribed by the College.

University of Queen's College.

KINGSTON. (*a*)

Queen's College was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and was originally incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 3 Victoria, cap. 35, as *The University at Kingston.* This Act, however, was disallowed, and a Royal Charter granted the following year, bearing date 10th October, 1841, and conferring the title of "Queen's College at Kingston," with power to confer degrees in the several Arts and Faculties. No religious test or qualification is required of persons matriculated, or admitted to a degree, "save only that all persons admitted within the said College to any degree in Divinity shall make the same declarations and subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh." The management of the Institution is entrusted to twenty-seven Trustees—twelve clergymen and fifteen laymen—appointed by the Synod of the Church; and to a College Senate composed of the Principal and Professors for the time being. In 1846 the property originally vested in the corporation created by the disallowed Act of 1840, was transferred to the corporation of Queen's College by the Act of 9 Vic. cap. 89. The Institution is supported by income from endowment, a grant from the Legislature, subscriptions, and assistance from Church funds. (*b*) By the Charter, its income may be £15,000 sterling per annum.

Trustees.

Hon. John Hamilton, M.L.C., *Chairman.*

Andrew Drummond, *Treasurer.* | John Paton, *Secretary.*

Principal.

Vacant.

Vice-Principal

Rev. James George, D.D.

Professors.

Faculty of Arts.

Rev. James George, D.D., Professor of Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Interim Lecturer on Systematic Theology.

———— Professor of Hebrew, Biblical Criticism and Church History.

(*a*) In consequence of other business, it was found impossible for any of the members of the Senatus to find time to make up the statement requested; but what is here given has been compiled from published documents, and is generally correct.

(*b*) The amount of the Clergy Reserve Commutation lately paid to ministers of the Church of Scotland in connection with Queen's College was £6,468 15s.

Rev. J. Williamson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. George Weir, A.M., Professor of Classical Literature.

Faculty of Medicine.

James Sampson, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

John Stewart, L.R.C.S. Edinb., Professor of Practical Anatomy and Physiology.

John R. Dickson, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Horatio Yates, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

J. P. Litchfield, M.D., Professor of Midwifery.

Alexander Campbell, Professor of Forensic State Medicine.

Fife Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.

Graduates.

Some of the degrees in the following list are *honorary*, but no information having been received, no distinction could be made.

Bain, Rev. W., M.A. 1847.
Bell, Rev. A., B.A. 1853.
Bell, Rev. G., B.A. 1847.
Bell, W., B.A. 1855.
Benson, J. R., B.A. 1853.
Bonner, J., M.A. 1847.
Bouchier, H. P., B.A. 1853.
Brown, M. J., M.D. 1856.
Campbell, D., B.A. 1850.
Campbell, Rev. J., M.A. 1850.
Campbell, J. H., M.D. 1856.
Campbell, R., B.A. 1856.
Chambers, D., M.D. 1855.
Cluness, W.R., B.A. 1855.
Corbett, G. H., M.D. 1856.
Douglas, A., M.D. 1855.
Douglas, R., B.A. 1851.
Dunbar, N., B.A. 1854.
Dunbar, S., M.D. 1855.
Evans, J., B.A. 1855.
Ferguson, Rev. G. D., B.A. 1851.
Franklin, B., M.D. 1856.
Fraser, A. J., B.A. 1852.
Gordon, Rev. J., M.A. 1854.
Heenan, D., B.A. 1849.
Herriman, W. L., M.D. 1855.
Hillier, W., M.D. 1855.
Johnston, Rev. W., M.A. 1852.
Kay, W., M.A. 1855.
Lindsay, Rev. J., M.A. 1854.
Lindsay, Rev. P., B.A. 1851.
Maclennan, Rev. K., B.A. 1849.
Malloch, G. W., B.A. 1850.
Mattice, W. D., B.A. 1847.
McDonald, C., B.A. 1855.
McDonald, D., B.A. 1854.
McEwan, Rev. J., M.A. 1854.
McGillivray, F., B.A. 1852.
McIntyre, J., B.A. 1847.
McKay, W. E., B.A. 1856.
McKenzie, J. H., B.A. 1856.
McKerras, Rev. J. H., M.A. 1852.
McLaren, J., B.A. 1850.
McLaren, P., B.A. 1853.
McLean, D. J., B.A. 1855.
McLennan, J., B.A. 1849.
McLennan, J., B.A. 1855.
McLeod, J. A. F., B.A. 1854.
McPherson, H., B.A. 1851.
Mercer, J. F., M.D. 1854.
Miller, T., sr., B.A. 1852.
Miller, T., jr., B.A. 1854.
Mowat, Rev. J. B., M.A. 1847.
Muir, A., B.A. 1851.
Rollo, J., B.A. 1852.
Rose, G. S., 1856.
Ross, W. A., B.A. 1855.
Scott, W. S., M.D. 1855.
Sieveright, J., B.A. 1855.
Spafford, H. W., M.D. 1855.
Sproat, A., B.A. 1853.
Squire, W. W., B.A. 1854.

Sutherland, R., B.A. 1852.
Thibodo, A., M.A. 1854.
Thompson, J., B.A. 1855.
Wallace, Rev. A., B.A. 1847.
Wallbridge, A. F., B.A. 1854.
Watson, Rev. D., M.A. 1852.
Watson, P., B.A. 1852.
Yates, O., M.D. 1856.

Faculty of Arts.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are A.B. and A.M. The regular course of study for the degree of A.B. extends over three sessions.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to produce a certificate of moral and religious character from the Minister of the Congregation to which they belong.

The requisites for the degree of A.M. are not stated.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty:

Greek and Latin Languages.

Greek Grammar.	Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Bb. I.–III.
Mair's Introduction.	Virgil Æneid, Bb. I.–III.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Euclid, Book I.

A certain number of Scholarships or Bursaries are awarded at the commencement of the Session. The Bursaries for Students of the first year are conferred on those who display the greatest proficency in the subjects of examination for Matriculation. For students of other years, the subjects of examination for Scholarships are the studies of former Sessions.

College Terms.—The sessions are of six months each, and commence on the first Wednesday in October, and close about the end of April. The Divinity Classes open on the first Wednesday in November.

Fees.—Matriculation, £1; Lectures of each class, per session, £2, except Natural Philosophy, which is £3. Preparatory Department, per annum: English, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for pupils under 12 years of age, £4; for pupils above 12 years of age, £6; the above branches, together with Geography, English Grammar, Composition, the Latin Rudiments, and the use of the Globes, £6; all the above branches, with lessons in the Latin Classics, Greek, or other Mathematics, £8.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Degree conferred in this Faculty is M.D. The requisites for admission to this Degree are:

1st. Having completed the 21st year of his age.

2nd. Having pursued medical studies for the period of at least four years and having attended, during that time, lectures for three sessions in some recognized Medical School, on the subjects and for the periods hereinafter set forth:

Anatomy and Physiology.....	2 courses of	six months.
Practical Anatomy.....	do	do
Principles and Practice of Surgery..	do	do

Principles and Practice of Medicine.	2 courses of six months.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.....	do do
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.....	do do
Chemistry.....	do do
Clinical Medicine and Surgery....	2 courses of three months, two lectures a week.
Hospital	12 months.

One session at least must have been passed in this University, during which time all the above named classes must have been attended.

One year engaged with a respectable Medical Practitioner, previous, or subsequent, to the three sessions' attendance on lectures, will be considered equivalent to attending lectures a fourth session.

3rd. The candidate will be required to give proof, previous to his examination, of his classical attainments, and to present to the Faculty, a Thesis written by himself on some medical subject.

SESSIONS.—The sessions commence on the first Monday in November of each year, and continue until the end of April of the following year.

FEES.—Matriculation, 15s.; Lectures of each class, per session, £2 10s. except Clinical Medicine and Surgery, which are free to those who graduate in this University. Degree of M.D., £7 10s.

University of Trinity College,

TORONTO.(*a*)

Trinity College owes its establishment to the persevering efforts of the present Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan. For a long time it had been insisted that one of the chief objects in obtaining the Charter and endowment of the Provincial University, was to provide means for educating the clergy of the Episcopal Church;(*b*) but Parliament, acting on behalf of the people of the Province, for whose benefit the University was intended, and in further compliance with the request of the successor of the Royal founder, amended the Charter, by abolishing the Chair of Divinity, in 1849. Previous, however, to the opening of the Provincial University,—and about two years before the organization of its Faculty of Divinity,—the Bishop established a Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, for the education of candidates for Holy Orders, and appointed one of his chaplains to be Professor of Divinity for his Diocese. This arrangement continued during the existence of a similar Professorship in the University; and became the means of educating about nine-tenths of the clergy who were ordained during the continuance of the two theological schools.

(*a*) It is to be regreted that no information was furnished from this Institution, on the ground that "it was not considered desirable to anticipate any special information which the College Calendar for 1857 may give." Not wishing, however, to let the College suffer from such a refusal application was made to several gentlemen, supposed to be acquainted with its affairs, but with little success. Nevertheless, the information here given may be considered as generally correct.

(*b*) Bishop of Toronto's letter to Sir Charles Metcalfe, 6th March, 1844.

The Act of 1849, while it abolished the distinctive theological character of the Provincial University, continued its Professors. Measures, however, were adopted, in 1850, for the establishment of a denominational College; and an appeal was made by the Bishop to the members of the Church of England in Canada and England. The appeal—made at a time when party spirit ran high on political and constitutional questions—was liberally responded to. In 1851, Parliament incorporated the proposed Church institution, by the Act 14 & 15 Victoria, cap. 32, under the title of "Trinity College;" and on the 15th of January, 1852, the College was formally opened for the admission of students.(*a*) On the 10th of July, of the same year, after correspondence and modification of the original draft, a Royal Charter was obtained, conferring the usual University powers to grant degrees in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. The corporation created by the Act consists of the Bishop and such persons as he may appoint to be the Trustees and Council of the College, and may hold property to the value of £5000 per annum, subject to the provisions that "the Corporation shall at all times, when called upon so to do by the Governor of the Province, render an account, in writing, of their property, setting forth in particular the amount of income and from what property derived; also the number of members of the Corporation, the number of teachers and students, and the course of instruction pursued."

This University confers no degree whatever unless the candidate has previously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribed the following declaration: "I, ————, do willingly and heartily declare that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The institution is liberally endowed by private subscriptions of money and lands, and grants from public bodies.(*b*)

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Chancellor.

1853. Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Vice-Chancellor.

1853. Rev. George Whitaker, M.A., Queen's Coll. Cantab.

Caput.

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculty of Law and Medicine, and two Masters of Arts, elected annually by Convocation at the first meeting in Michaelmas Term. Their names are not known.

(*a*) Previous to this—in October, 1850—a newly-established Medical School became connected with the College as a Faculty of Medicine, and so continued until 1856, when its Professors resigned on the question of "Tests."

(*b*) The Clergy Reserve Commutation of the Professors connected with the College in 1854, amounted to £16,464.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Provost.

1853. Rev. George Whitaker, M.A., Queen's Coll. Cantab.

Professors.

1853. Rev. George Whitaker, M.A., Queen's Coll. Cantab., Professor of Divinity.
1855. Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Brasn. Coll. Oxon., Professor of Classics and Logic.
1856. Rev. Edward Kay Kendall, B.A., St. John's Coll. Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.
1853. Henry Youle Hind, M.A., Professor of Chemistry.
1853. James Bovell, M.D., L.R.C.S. Eng., Professor of Natural Theology.
1853. George William Strathy, Mus. Bac., Professor of Music.
1855. Abraham James Broughall, B.A., Classical Tutor.
1856. Richard Sanders, B.A., Mathematical Tutor.

Faculty of Law.

1853. Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C.
1853. Hon. Philip M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Q.C.

Corporation of Trinity College.

1851. Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Trustees.

1851. Rev. Henry Jas. Grasett, B.D. | 1851. George William Allan.
1851. Lewis Moffatt.

Treasurer.

1851. Hon. George Crookshank.

Council.

1851. Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., Chancellor.
1853. Rev. George Whitaker, M.A., Provost.
1855. Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Professor of Classics and Logic.
1856. Rev. Edward Kay Kendall, B.A., Professor of Mathematics.
1851. Ven. George O'Kill Stuart, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston.
1851. Ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York.
1851. Rev. Henry James Grasett, B.D.
1851. Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Q.C., Professor of Law.
1853. George William Allan.
1851. John Arnold.
1851. Lewis Moffatt.
1851. Hon. John G. Spragge, Vice Chancellor of Upper Canada.
1851. James McGill Strachan.

1851. Hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., Q.C., M.P.P.
1856. Hon. John H. Hagarty, D.C.L., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
1856. James Lukin Robinson,
1856. Samuel B. Harman, B.C.L.
1851. Charles Magrath, B.C.L., *Secretary and Bursar.*

Graduates.

Badgley, F., M.D. of ——, *ad eun.* 1853.
Baldwin, Rev. E., M.A. of King's Coll. (Univ. Toronto), *ad eun.* 1856.
Ball, R. L., M.B. 1856.
Barber, G. A., B.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1853; M.A. 1853.
Beaven, E. W., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Belt, Rev. W., B.A. 1854.
Bethune, J. J., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1856.
Bethune, N., M.D. of ——, *ad eun.* 1853.
Bettridge, W., B.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1855; M.A. 1855; M.B. 1854.
Blackman, Rev. T. J. M. W., B.A. of King's Coll., Windsor, N.S., *ad eun.* 1856; M.A. 1856.
Bogert, J. J., B.A. 1855.
Bovell, J., M.D. of Glasgow, *ad eun.* 1853.
Bown, E. T., M.B. 1854.
Broughall, A. J., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
Burdett, D. E., M.B. 1854.
Butler, Rev. J., M.A. (*hon.*) of Bp.'s Coll Lennoxville; *ad eun.* 1856.
Cameron, Hon. J. H., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Carrall, C. I., B.C.L. 1855.
Cooper, Rev. H. C., B.A. of Pemb. Coll. Cantab., *ad eun.* 1856
Cooper, W., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Cruden, W., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
Davies, H. W., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
Deazely, T., M.D. of —— *ad eun.* 1853.
Evans, F., *sch.* 1854; B.A. 1856.
Evans, G. M., B.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1854; M.A. 1854.
Fletcher, Rev. J., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1856; M.A. 1856.
Geddes, Rev. J. G., B.A. of King's Coll. (Univ. Toronto), *ad eun* 1853; M.A. 1853.
Gibson, Rev. J. C., B.A. 1856.
Gilmor, W. R., M.B. 1854.
Goodman, E., M.B. 1854.
Hagerty, Hon. J. H., D.C.L., *hon.* 1855.
Hallowell, W., M.D. of—, *ad eun.* 1855.
Harman, S. B., B.C.L. 1855.
Harrison, R. A., B.C.L. 1855.
Helliwell, M.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1853.
Higginson, G.N., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
Hill, Rev. A., B.A. of —— Coll. Cantab., *ad eun.* 1855.
Hind, H. Y., M.A. *hon.* 1853.
Hodder, E. M, M.D. *hon.* 1853.
Ingles, Rev. C. L., B.A. of ——, *ad eun.* 1853.
Irving, Rev. G. C., M.A. of St. John's Coll. Cantab.; *ad eun.* 1856.
Jarvis, G. R., B.A. of King's Coll. Windsor, N.S., *ad eun.* 1855.
Johnston, R. J., M.B. 1855.
Jones, H. C., B.A. 1855.
Kingsmill, J. J., B.A. of King's Coll. (Univ. Toronto), *ad eun.* 1856; M.A. 1856; B.C.L. 1856.
Kingstone, F. W., B.A. 1856.
Lambert, W., M.B. 1856.
Langtry, Rev. J., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Lewis, R. P., M.B. 1854.
Mackenzie, J. T., M.B. 1856.
Magrath, C., B.C.L., 1855.
McKenzie, Rev J. G. D., B.A. of King's Coll. (Univ. Toronto), *ad eun.* 1853; M.A. 1853.
Merritt, Rev. R. N., B A. of ——, *ad eun.* 1853; M.A. 1853.
Morphy, H. B., B.C.L. 1856.
Morris, A. R., B.A. 1856.
Murray, H. W. M., B.A. 1855.
O'Reilly, J. E., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
Palmer, Rev. A., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1855; M.A. 1855.
Patton, A. M., B.A. 1856.
Phillipps, T. D., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Preston, Rev. J. A., B.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1853; M.A. 1854.
Robarts, Rev. T. T., B.A. of Univ. Toronto, *ad eun.* 1855; M.A. 1855.
Robinson, C., B.A. of King's Coll. (Univ. Toronto), *ad eun.* 1853; M.A. 1853.

Robinson, C. W., B.A. 1855.
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart., D.C.L. *hon.* 1853.
Russel, F. McM., M.D. of—, *ad eun.* 1855.
Ryall, I., M.B. 1854.
Rykert, A. E., B.A. 1854.
Salmon, J., M.B. 1854.
Sanders, R., *sch.* 1854; B.A. 1856.
Schofield, F., B.A. 1855.
Strathy, G. W., Mus. Bac. *hon.* 1853.
Thibodo, A. J., M.B. 1853.
Thomson, Rev. C. E., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Vankoughnet, Hon. P. M., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Vankoughnet, S., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1854.
Walker, N. O., M.B. 1856.
Weld, O., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1855.
White, G. W., *sch.* 1853; B.A. 1856.
Wright, A. F., B.C.L. 1856.

Undergraduates.

Ardagh, A., 1855.
Ardagh, J. A., *sch.* 1854.
Atkinson, W. P., *sch.* 1854.
Badgley, C. H., *sch* 1854.
Baldwin, M. S., 1853.
Benson, C. I., *sch.* 1854.
Bethune, C., *sch.* 1856.
Bourinot, J. G., *sch.* 1854.
Boyle, A. R., 1854.
Boyle, G. B., 1854.
Carrall, R. W. W., 1855.
Carruthers, G. T., *sch.* 1856.
Carter, A., 1855.
Case, W. H., 1855.
Cayley, E., 1856.
Cayley, J. D'A., 1855.
Cooper, H. D, *sch.* 1855.
Denison, G. T, 1855.
Emery, G. J., 1853.
Evans, H. J, *sch.* 1856.
Evans, W. B., *sch.* 1854.
Fleming, W., *sch.* 1855.
Grant, G. W. G., 1855.
Henderson, A., 1856.
Henderson, J., 1855.
Henry, F. B., 1853.
Houston, S., *sch.* 1854.
Jones, W., *sch.* 1855.
Jones, W. H, 1854.
Lampman, F., 1854.
MacLeod, D. F., *sch.* 1855
Martin, De W. H., 1856.
McLeod, N., 1855.
McNeely, J., *sch.* 1855.
Middleton, I., *sch.* 1855.
Miller, C. E., *sch.* 1853.
Miller, J. A., 1856.
Miller, W. D., 1854.
Nesbitt, G., *sch.* 1856.
Nesbitt, W., *sch.* 1856.
O'Reilly, M., 1855.
Paget, A. H., 1853.
Paterson, C. W., 1856.
Rapalje, J. W., 1854.
Pane, Rev. F. R., *sch.* 1853
Vankoughnet, L., 1854.
Viner, G. B. P., 1854.
Wethy, H. C. W., *sch.* 1854
Williams, Rev. A., 1853.
Wood, J., *sch.* 1856.

Faculty of Arts.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A.

The requisites for the Degree of B.A. are, 1 Having passed the matriculation Examination in the College. 2. Having kept nine complete terms (three years) in the University. 3. Having passed two examinations—the "Previous Examination," at the end of the Lent term in the second year, and the "Degree Examination" at the beginning of the tenth term from Matriculation. 4. Having taken the prescribed oaths and subscribed the required church declaration.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty:

Divinity.

Scripture History. | Gospel of St. Luke in Greek.

Greek and Latin Languages.

Plato, Apologia Socratis. | Cicero de Amicitia and de Senectute.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic....Algebra—First four rules, Fractions, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Involution and Evolution, and simple Equations....Euclid, Bb. I. and II.

Additional for all Scholarships.

Translation of passages from some standard Greek and Latin Authors, Euclid Bb. III., IV. and V....Algebra....Plane Trigonometry.

Additional for Divinity Scholarships.

Translation of passages from the Greek and Latin Fathers.

Faculty of Law.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.C.L. and D.C.L.(*a*)

Faculty of Divinity.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.D. and D.D.

The requisites for the Degree of B.D. are, 1. Being of the standing of seven years from admission to the Degree of M.A. Having performed the following exercises: *a.* A Latin and an English Thesis, one on some point of doctrine connected with the XXXIX. Articles, and the other on some Scriptural subject to be appointed by the Examiners. *b.* An examination in some Latin or Greek Treatises chosen by the Examiners. *c.* An English sermon preached before the University.

The requisites for the Degree of D.D. are, 1. Being of the standing of five years from admission to the Degree of B.D. 2. Having performed the appointed exercises.

Scholarships.

The following scholarships seem to be open to competition at matriculation:—Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years—one of £30, two of £25, and two of £20 per annum.

Candidates for admission are required to produce testimonials of good conduct, and to be of the age of sixteen years, and for scholarships, the age of seventeen years.

College Terms.—*Michaelmas*, from the first Saturday in October to the 20th December. *Lent*, from the 10th January to the second Saturday before Easter. *Easter*, from the Saturday after Easter to the 1st July. During these terms constant residence in the College is required of all students.

Fees.—Matriculation, £1 5s. Resident students, £62 10s. per annum, or £15 10s. if residing with their parents in Toronto. Degree of B.A., £4; M.A., £6; B.D., £10; D.D, £25.

Subjects for Prize Compositions.

Kent Prizes.—1. "The revelation of the Old Testament introductory to the New." 2. "What indications of a tendency to a Reformation of Religion are presented in English History before the reign of Henry VIII.? And to what causes may the growth of this tendency be traced?"

Latin Essay.—"Pericles."

Latin Verse.—"Salamis."

English Essay.—"The advantages and disadvantages of a new country as regards the formation of individual character."

English Verse.—"The Crimea, Past and Present."

English Iambics.—Shakspeare, Hamlet, Act I., Scene vi., from "Yet hear Laertes," to "season this in thee."

(*a*) Information of the Faculty of Law could not be obtained.

LOWER CANADA.

University of McGill College,

MONTREAL.

The existence of the University of McGill College is due to the late Mr. James McGill, a Merchant of Montreal, who by trade had amassed an ample fortune, and left behind him this earnest of his benevolent and generous character. He died in 1813, leaving a will by which he bequeathed in trust to the *Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning*, his Estate of "Burnside," consisting of some forty-six acres of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the City of Montreal, and now within its limits, and also the sum of £10,000 in money, as a foundation for a University. The bequest was accompanied with the condition that the University should be erected within ten years from his death; and with a natural desire of associating his memory with the Institution founded by his liberality, he enjoined that one of the Colleges should bear his own name of McGill. The Will, however, in so far as the legacy was concerned, was contested by his residuary Legatees, and an obstinate and protracted litigation of some sixteen years was interposed between the benevolence of the founder and the benefit which the foundation was designed to confer. At length, however, in 1829, the Estate of Burnside was recovered from the residuary Legatees, and in 1835, judgment was rendered against them by the Privy Council, for the Legacy of £10,000, with the interest, amounting to £22,000. The condition of the bequest that the University should be erected within ten years had been previously complied with, by obtaining the grant of a Royal Charter, for that purpose, in 1821. The next step towards giving to the University a practical operation, was the establishment of the Medical Faculty in 1829, which, with the interruption of only two years, has ever since continued in active operation. In 1835, the Rev. Dr. Bethune was appointed Principal of the University, and after some unsuccessful efforts to obtain a change of the very imperfect constitution established by the Charter, and the consumption of much time from misunderstandings between the Governors of the University under that Charter, and the *Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning*, which held all the funds, it was at length agreed upon, that buildings for the uses of the University should be erected; and accordingly those now standing on the west side of Sherbrooke Street, were commenced 1839. The sum expended upon them was £15,000, and although still in an unfinished state, yet they were sufficiently completed for the reception of Students in

1843. In the latter year statutes were framed for the Government of the College, and a Chair of Divinity and two Professorships in the Faculty of Arts were established, and with this addition to the already established Faculty of Medicine, the College was formally opened on the 7th of September of that year. The Institution thus started was not successful. Its condition at length attracted attention, and in 1850, the Provincial Government was moved by a number of public spirited gentlemen to aid in an endeavor to place it on a better footing. As a strong antagonism had always existed between the *Royal Institution*, and the majority of the Governors of the College upon subjects essentially affecting its conduct and prosperity, it was deemed advisable as a first step, to re-construct the former Corporation. New appointments were therefore made to the *Royal Institution*, of persons selected on the score of their interest in the cause of Education. Of these, several entered upon the duties of their office with zeal and energy. They drew up an elaborate report on the condition of the University, and the course which they thought should be followed for its amelioration, and their recommendations were made the basis of all that has since been done. A draft of a new Charter was prepared, which was finally adopted, and executed by Her Majesty in 1852—the most prominent and important provision of which is that the members of the *Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning*, are made Governors, *ex officio*, of the University (*a*)

The corporation of the University now consists of the Governors, Principal and Fellows—three of the latter being elected by the Convocation, and act as its representatives in managing the affairs of the University. Under its present government, McGill College has greatly improved. An appeal lately made to the public of Lower Canada for its permanent endowment, has resulted, so far, in the formation of a fund of nearly £13,000,—£5,000 of which was subscribed by the Messrs. Molson, for the endowment of "the Molson Professorship of History and English Literature."

The course of instruction in Arts is as follows:

First Year—Classics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Mathematics, Algebra, History.

Second Year—Classics, Modern Languages, Logic, Higher Mathematics and Algebra, History.

Third Year—Classics, Modern Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Calculus and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.—*Optional Studies*—Hebrew, Commercial Law, Agriculture, Engineering.

Fourth Year—Modern Languages, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Natural History.—*Optional Studies*—Hebrew, Commercial Law, Agriculture, Engineering.

(*a*) The greater portion of the above sketch is condensed from the Hon. President Day's Address to the Governor General, October, 1856.

In Medicine, instruction is given in each branch specified in the requirements. The Lectures in the Faculty of Law comprise every branch of legal study, but special reference is made to Roman jurisprudence as the groundwork of many of the departments of the Law of Lower Canada. The High School Department is intended to provide a liberal education for those designed for business or professions, or who may wish to prepare for entrance into the College.

The attendance of Students for the present year is as follows:—In *Arts:* Matriculated, 24; others, 30; total in Arts, 54. In *Medicine*, 96. In *Law*, 16. Total, 176. In High School, 225. In the Medical Library there are 2,536 volumes, and in the Arts Library about 1,500. The Museum and Apparatus of both faculties are worth about £1,300.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitor.

His Excellency the Governor General.

Governors.

Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., Judge of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, *President.*

Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.	William Foster Coffin.
Hon. Peter McGill, M.L.C.	Benjamin Holmes.
Thomas Brown Anderson.	Andrew Robertson, M.A.
David Davidson.	Christopher Dunkin, M.A.

The Governors are members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Principal.

John William Dawson, M.A., F.G.S.

Fellows.

J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law.	Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., Rector of the High School.
Andrew F. Holmes, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.	Brown Chamberlin, B.C.L.
Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.	Walter Jones, M.D.
	Alexander Morris, M.A.

The Governors, Principal, and Fellows, constitute the Corporation of the University.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Principal.

John William Dawson, M.A., F.G.S.

Vice-Principal.

Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L.

Professors.

Faculty of Law.

Hon. T. C. Aylwin, D.C.L., Professor of Public and Criminal Law.
J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., Professor of Commercial Law.
Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., Professor of Civil Law.
P. R. Lefrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Jurisprudence and Legal Bibliography.
R. G. Laflamme, B.C.L., Professor of Customary Law and the Law of Real Estate.

Faculty of Medicine.

Andrew F. Holmes, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George W. Campbell, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Archibald Hall, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
William Fraser, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
William Sutherland, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
William E. Scott, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
William Wright, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
Robert P. Howard, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
D. C. McCallum, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
R. Craik, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Faculty of Arts.

Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Rev. Benjamin Davies, LL.D., Professor of Classical Literature.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. A. De Sola, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.
John W. Dawson, M.A., F.G.S., Professor of Natural History and Agriculture.
Charles F. A. Markgraf, Professor of German Language and Literature.
Leon G. Fronteau, B.A., Professor of French Language and Literature.
Charles Smallwood, LL.D., Professor of Meteorology.
Edwin Gould, B.A., Tutor in History and English Literature.
Mark J. Hamilton, Lecturer on Engineering.

High School Department.

Professor H. A. Howe, M.A., Rector.
T. A. Gibson, M.A., First Assistant Master.
David Rodger, Second Assistant Master.
W. Bowman, Third Assistant Master.
J. D. Borthwick, Fourth Assistant Master.

James Kemp, Fifth Assistant Master.
Professor Charles F. A. Markgarf, German Master.
Professor Leon G. Fronteau, B.A., French Master.
James Duncan, Drawing Master.
John Follenus, Music Master.

Bursar's Department.

William Craig Baines, B.A., Secretary, Registrar, and Bursar.

Graduates.

Abbott, C. C., B.C.L. 1850.
Abbott, J. J. C., B.C.L. 1854.
Adamson, Rev. W. A., D.C.L. *hon.* 1850.
Arnoldi, D., M.D. *hon.* ——
Ault, C., M.D. 1855.
Ault, J. F., M.D. 1855.
Aylen, P., B.A. 1850; B.C.L 1854.
Badgley, F. H., B.C.L. 1852.
Badgley, Hon. W., D.C.L. *hon.* 1843.
Baker, A., M.D. 1848.
Bancroft, Rev. C., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Barnston, J., M.D., of Edinb., *ad eun.* 1856.
Barnston, J. G., B.C.L. 1856.
Bergin, D., M.D. 1847.
Bethune, Rev. J., D.D. 1843.
Bibaud, J. G., M.D. 1843.
Blacklock, J. J., M.D. 1851.
Bockus, C. E., B.A. 1852.
Boulter, G. H., M.D. 1852.
Boyer, L., M.D. 1842.
Breslin, W. I., M.D. 1847.
Brigham, J. S., M.D. 1848.
Bristol, A. S., M.D. 1850.
Brooks, S. T., M.D. 1851.
Brouse, W. H., M.D. 1847
Browne, T., B.A. 1853.
Bruneau, A., M.D. 1853.
Bruneau, O, M.D. 1851.
Bucke, E. H, M.D. 1852.
Burns, A. J., M.D. 1854.
Butler, Rev. J., M.A. *hon.* 1852.
Buxton, J. N., M.D. 1849.
Carson, A, M.D 1843.
Casgrain, C. E., M.D. 1851.
Challinor, F., M.D. 1849.
Chamberlin, B., B.C.L. 1850.
Christie, T., M.D. 1848.
Church, C. H., M.D. 1855.
Church, P. H., M.D. 1846.
Cook, H. L., M.D. 1854.
Corbett, A. M., M.D. 1854.
Corbett, W. H., M.D. 1854.
Craik, R., M.D. 1854.
Culver, J. R., M.D. 1848.
Dansereau, C., M.D. 1842.
Dansereau, P., M.D. 1835.
Davies, Rev. B., LL.D. *hon.* 1856.
Dease, P. W., M.D. 1847.
DeBoucherville, C. B., M.D. 1843.
DeCelles, C. D., M.D. 1841.
Demorest, B. G. G., M.D. 1852.
Dick, J. R., M.D. 1842.
Dickenson, J. J., M.D. 1846.
Dorion, S., M.D. 1843.
Dorland, E. P., M.D. 1850.
Douglas, J., M.D. *hon.* ——.
Duckett, S., M.D. 1853.
Dunn, W. O., M.D. 1843.
Dupuis, J. G. B., M.D. 1856.
Easton, J., M.D. 1852.
Edwards, E. G., M.D. 1855.
Falloon, Rev. D., D.D. *hon.* 1844.
Fenwick, G. E., M.D. 1847.
Finlayson, J., M.D. 1834.
Fisher, J., M.D. 1847.
Fortin, P., M.D. 1845.
Foster, S. S, M.D. 1846.
Fraser, W., M.D. 1836.
Gairdner, W. F., B.C.L. 1856.
Garvey, J., M.D. 1852.
Gauvreau, E., M.D. 1855.
Gauvreau, L. H., M.D. 1836.
Gibb, G. D., M.D. 1846; M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Gibson, J. B., M.D. 1855.
Gibson, T. A., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Godfrey, R., M.D. 1844.
Gould, E., B.A. 1856.
Grant, J A., M.D. 1854.
Hall, J. W., M.D. 1848.
Hamel, J. H., M.D. 1856.
Hart, F. W., M.D. 1835.
Hemming, E. J., B.C.L. 1855.

Henderson, P., M.D. 1848.
Henry, W., M.D. *hon.* ——.
Henry, W. J., M.D. 1856.
Hingston W. H., M.D. 1851.
Holden, R., M.D. 1844.
Howard, R. P., M.D. 1848.
Howe, H. A., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Jackson, A. T., M.D. 1846.
Jones, W. J., M D. 1856.
Kelly, W., M.D. 1846.
Kershaw, P. G., B.A., 1856.
Kirkpatrick, A.. M.D. 1856.
Kollinger, A. H., M.D. 1856.
Laberge, E., M.D. 1856.
Laflamme, R. G., B C.L. *hon.* 1856.
Lafrenaye, P. R., B.C.L. *hon.* 1856.
Lambe, W. B., B.C.L. 1850.
Larocque, A. B., M.D. 1847.
Leach, Rev. W. T., D.C.L. *hon.* 1849.
Leclere, G., M.D. 1851.
Lee, J. C., M.D. 1856.
Lee, J. R., M.D. 1848.
Lemoine, C., M.D. 1850.
Lepailleur, L., M.D. 1848.
Leprohon, J. L., M.D. 1843.
Logan, D. D., M.D. 1842.
Logan, Sir W. E., Knt., LL D. *hon.* 1856.
Logie, W., M.D. 1833.
Long, A., M.D. 1844.
Longuè, P. F., M.D. 1848.
Loupret, A., M.D. 1850.
Loverin, N., M.D. 1855.
Lundy, Rev. F. J., D.C.L. *hon.* 1843.
Macdonald, C., M.D. 1853.
MacGill, W., M.D. 1848.
Mackay, W., M.D. 1854.
Malhiot, A., M.D. 1846.
Marr, I. P., M.D. 1849.
Mayrand, W., M.D. 1847.
McCallum, D., M.D. 1850.
McDarmid, J. D., M.D. 1847.
McDonald, R., M.D. 1834.
McDonell, A., M.D. 1852.
McDonell, Æ., M.D. 1849.
McDougall, P A., M.D. 1847.
McGrath, T., M.D. 1849.
McLaren, J. R., B.A. 1856.
McMicking, G., M.D. 1851.
McMurray, S., M.D. 1841.
McNaughton, E. P., M.D. 1834.
Meredith, T. L. B., M.D. 1842.
Molson, A., B C.L. 1851.
Morin, J., M.D. *hon.* ——.
Morris, A., B.A. 1849; M.A. 1852; B.C.L. 1850.
Moore, J., M.D. 1852.
Moore, R., M D. 1853.
Mount, J. W., M.D. 1851.
Nelles, J. A., M.D. 1850.
Nelson, W., M.D. *hon.* ——.
O'Callaghan, C. H., M.D. 1854.
O'Carr, P., M.D. 1850.
Odell, W., M.D. 1849.
Painchaud, E. S. L., M.D. 1848.
Paquin, J. M., M D. 1843.
Paradis, H., M.D. 1846.
Patterson, J., M D. 1855.
Perrault, V., M.D. 1852.
Pettit, Rev. C. B., B.A 1850.
Phelan, J. P., M.D. 1854.
Phillips, C. W., B.A. 1852.
Pinet, A , M.D. 1847.
Powell, N. W., M.D. 1852.
Pringle, G., M.D. 1855.
Proulx, P., M.D. 1844.
Quesnel, J. M., M.D. 1849.
Rae, J., M.D., *hon.* ——.
Raymond, O., M.D 1842.
Reynolds, R T., M.D 1836.
Reynolds, T., M.D. 1842.
Ridley, H. T., M.D. 1852.
Rintoul, D. M., M.D. 1854.
Ruttan, A , M.D. 1852.
Sabourin M., M.D. 1849.
Sampson, J., M D., *hon.* ——.
Sanderson, G. W., M D. 1850.
Savage, T. Y., M.D 1854.
Schmidt, S. B , M.D 1847.
Scott, S. A., M.D. 1854.
Scott, W. E., M.D. 1844.
Scriven, G. A., M.D. 1846.
Sequin, A., M.D. 1848.
Shaver, P. R., M.D. 1854.
Simard, A., M.D. 1852.
Simpson, T., M.D. 1854.
Smallwood, C., LL.D *hon.* 1856.
Smythe, T. W., M.D. 1848.
Snowdon, H. L., B C.L. 1856.
Sparham, E. B., M.D. 1852.
Sparham, T., M.D. 1841.
Staunton, A. A., M.D. 1846.
Stehelm, G. F., B.A. 1852.
Stephens, R. H., B C L. 1856.
Stephenson J. L., M.D. 1855.
Stephenson, J. McG., M.D 1856.
St. Real, Hon. J. R. V., D.C.L. *hon.* 1844.
Sutherland, W., M D. 1 56.

Thompson, R., M.D. 1852.
Thomson, J., M.D., 1842.
Torrance, F. W., B.C.L *hon.* 1856.
Trudel, E., M.D. 1844.
Tuzo, H. A., M.D. 1853.
Vannorman, J. M., M.D. 1850.
Wagner, W. H., M.D. 1844.
Walker, R., M.D. 1851.
Weilbrenner, R. C., M.D. 1851.
Weir, R., M.D. 1852.
Whitcomb, J. G., M.D. 1848.
Widmer, Hon. C., M.D., *hon.* ——.
Willson, R. M., M.D. 1850.
Wilscam, J. W., M.D. 1846.
Workman, B, M.D. 1853.
Workman, J., M.D, 1835.
Wood, G. C., M.D. 1849.
Wright, W., M.D. 1848.

Faculty of Arts.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A. There are two modes of proceeding to the degree of B.A.

According to one the requisites are: 1. Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for candidates for admission; 2. Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation; 3. Having attended the lectures, and passed an examination in each of these years in the subjects prescribed for each such year.

According to the other mode—designed for those who enter from the first class of the High School, or similar institutions—the requisites are: 1. Having passed a Matriculation Examination in the subjects prescribed for the second year of the regular undergraduate course: 2. Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation; 3. Having attended the lectures, and passed an examination in each of these years in the subjects prescribed for each such year.

The requisites for the degree of M.A. are: 1. Being of the standing of three years from admission to the degree of B.A.; 2. Having passed the examination, and performed the exercises prescribed for candidates for the degree of M.A.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty:—

Greek and Latin Languages.

Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.
Greek Grammar.
Latin Grammar.
Cæsar, de Bello Gallico.
Sallust, Catiline, and Jugurtha.
Virgil, Æneid, B. I.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic.
Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, Bb. I. II. and III.

English.

Writing English from dictation.

N.B.—The amount of knowledge, rather than the particular author studied, will be regarded in this examination.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on the three days preceding the 10th September.

Sixteen Scholarships, entitling the holders to exemption from the tuition fees, are placed by the Governors at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. Applications must be addressed to His Excellency through the Provincial Secretary. Previously to being

matriculated, those presented to the said Scholarships will be examined as to their fitness to enter upon the Collegiate course of studies.

Eight other Scholarships, of equal value, are granted by the Governors, from time to time, to the most successful of those students who present themselves as candidates.

There is but one session of eight months in each year, commencing on the 10th September, and ending on the 1st May following.

Examinations are held during the eight days preceding the close of the session, after which Honors are awarded to those students who exhibit the greatest general proficiency in all the subjects of the session, and prizes to those who distinguish themselves in the studies of a particular class.

Students may enter themselves for special courses in Agriculture, Commerce, and Civil Engineering, on examination in the subjects above stated for the general course, with the exception of classics; and will be entitled, after satisfactory examination at the close of the course, to diplomas.

FEES.—Matriculation, £1, to be paid on entering the College; For all the lectures of each session, £5; For a special course of lectures, as an occasional student, £1 5s.; For a course in Civil Engineering, £2 10s.

Faculty of Medicine.

The degree conferred in this Faculty is M.D. The requisites are:—

1. Having completed the twenty-first year of his age; 2. Having pursued Medical studies in this University, or such other as may be approved, for the period of at least four years; and having regularly attended lectures in the following branches of Medical education for the periods here set forth:—

Anatomy	2 courses of six months each.	
Chemistry	do	do
Theory and Practice of Medicine	do	do
Principles and Practice of Surgery	do	do
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	do	do
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	do	do
Practical Anatomy	do	do
Institutes of Medicine	do	do
Clinical Medicine	2 courses of three months each.	
Clinical Surgery	do	do
Medical Jurisprudence	1 course of three months, if five lectures a week; or, 1 course of six months, if three lectures a week.	

Provided, however, that testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented and accepted.

But no one shall be permitted to become a candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least one session of this University; and, during that session, at least four six months' classes, or three six months' and two three months' classes.

3. Having attended, for at least twelve months, the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or some other Hospital approved of by this University.

4. Every candidate for the Degree must, on or before the first day of March, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, testimonials of his

qualifications entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis, or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subject connected with Medical or Surgical science, either in the Latin, English, or French language; and also present a certificate that he is not under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any physician, surgeon, er apothecary.

5. The trials to be undergone by the candidate are :

1st. An examination into his Classical attainments, as preliminary to the Medical examinations.

N.B.—Students are recommended to undergo this examination when they first begin their attendance at the College.

2nd. The private examination of his Thesis, as evidence both of Medical and general acquirement, followed, if approved, by its public defence ; and,

3rd. A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical science.

This examination is divided into primary and final—the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Institutes of Medicine ; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

N.B.—It will be optional with the student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of his third session.

The sessions of the Medical Faculty commence on the first Monday in November of each year, and continue until the end of April in the following year.

Candidates for admission are required to enroll themselves at the commencement of each session, as the Register of Medical Students is closed on the 23rd December of each year.

Fees.—Matriculation, 10s. ; For the lectures of each class, £3 per session—except Medical Jurisprudence, £2 10s., and Clinical Medicine and Surgery, £1 10s. each per session ; For Degree of M.D., £5, and 5s. to Registrar of Faculty.

Faculty of Law.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.C.L. and D.C.L.(*a*) There are two modes of proceeding to the degree of B.C.L.

According to one, the requisites are : 1. Having passed the Matriculation examination ; 2. Being of the standing of three years from Matriculation in Law ; 3. Having attended the lectures and passed the examinations in this University during each of these years.

According to the other mode, the requisites are: 1. Having passed the Matriculation examination ; 2. Being of the standing of two years from Matriculation in Law ; 3. Being in the fourth year of his indentures; 4. Having attended lectures for two years, and passed an examination in the subjects comprised in the three years' course in this University.

The sessions of the Law Faculty commence on the first Monday in November of each year, and continue until the end of April in the following year.

Fees.—Matriculation, 10s., payable only by students who have not previously matriculated in any Faculty ; For all the lectures of each session, £3 10s. ; For any one series of lectures, as an occasional student £1 5s. ; For Degree, including diploma, £1 5s.

(*a*) The Honorary Degree now conferred in this Faculty is LL.D.

Laval University,

QUEBEC.(a)

In 1663, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Canada, François de Montmorency-Laval, founded and endowed, with his own patrimony, an institution, which was called the Quebec Seminary. The primary object of this institution was the education of boys who felt an inclination for the priesthood, and such it continued until 1759. After the conquest of this country by the English, a College, which the Jesuits had held at Quebec since 1645, having been suppressed, the Directors of this Seminary, in order to meet the wants and wishes of those boys who were not intended for the priesthood, admitted into their classes all those whose good conduct and talents entitled them to such favor. By this change, the Seminary became a regular College, and had, by successive additions, acquired a high degree of importance, when it was erected, by Her Majesty's Royal Charter, into a University, under the style and name of *The Laval University.*

By this charter, which bears date December 8th, 1852, no change was effected in the constitution of the Seminary itself; but a Council, composed of the Directors of the institution, and the three senior Professors of the several Faculties, was empowered to possess and enjoy all the privileges granted to the Universities of the United Kingdom, and especially that of conferring degrees in the Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Arts. His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec is, by virtue of his office, Visitor of the University. The Superior of the Seminary, for the time being, holds the office of Rector.

Since the granting of the charter unceasing efforts have been employed to secure its complete execution. In 1853, five Professors of the Faculty of Medicine were appointed, and one of them was sent to England, France, and Belgium, to purchase a medical library and museum, with a fine collection of surgical instruments. During the following year, the University acquired a great number of books for the Faculty of Law, and a collection for the study of Materia Medica. The expense incurred by these objects was about £3000. At length, in September, 1854, the Faculties of Law and Medicine opened their courses, after a solemn inauguration, in which Lord Elgin took part, on the 21st of that month. At the same time, several buildings were commenced for the use of the University, of which a part only is finished, but, when completed, will have involved an outlay exceeding £50,000.

(a) The following extract of a letter from the Very Rev. Rector Casault, is characteristic of the courteous spirit in which information regarding this University was furnished: "Mes renseignements sont peut-être trop abondants, mais j'ai préféré cet inconvénient à celui de vous laisser quelque chose à désirer pàr rapport à notre établissement."

Of the four Faculties, two (viz., those of Law and Medicine) have been almost completely organized. Those of Divinity and Arts are now contemplated, and will soon be in operation. The course of instruction is intended to occupy four years, except in the Faculty of Arts, which is limited to three years. In the Faculty of Divinity, dogmatic and moral theology, Holy Scriptures, sacred eloquence, ecclesiastical history, and canon law are to be taught. History, literature, eloquence, moral, intellectual, and natural philosophy, mathematics, &c, will form the subjects of the lectures in the Faculty of Arts. The list of the Professors of the Faculties of Law and Medicine shows what branches are already taught in these Faculties. Maritime Law and Notarial Practice will soon be added to the course of lectures in the Faculty of Law; and Comparative Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Library of the University contains 18,000 volumes, of which, 1,200 are in the Law department, and 2,000 in that of Medicine. Besides the museum and collections already mentioned, the Institution possesses philosophical apparatus which have cost £2,500, a good collection of minerals, and a well fitted chemical laboratory.

Terms.—The academical year is divided into three terms: the first begins on the second Tuesday of September, and ends on Christmas eve; the second begins on the day after Epiphany, and ends on the Wednesday preceding Easter; the third begins on the second Monday after Easter, and ends on the second Tuesday of July. After each term the students are required to pass an examination upon all the matters taught during the term.

Visitor.

1852. His Grace the Most Rev. Pierre Flavien Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec.

Rector.

1852. Very Rev. Louis Jacques Casault, D.D., Superior of the Quebec Seminary.

Council.

1855. Hon. William Badgley, LL.D., Professor of the Faculty of Law.
1855. Rev. Felix Buteau, Director of the Quebec Seminary.
1854. Jacques Crémazie, LL.D., Professor of the Faculty of Law.
1855. Rev. Jean Baptiste Antoine Ferland, Professor of the Faculty of Arts.
1853. Charles Frémont, M.D., Professor of the Faculty of Medicine.
1852. Rev. Michael Forgues, Director of the Quebec Seminary.
1852. Rev. Louis Gingras, Director of the Quebec Seminary.
1852. Rev. Leon Gingras, D.D., Director of the Quebec Seminary.
1856. Thomas Sterry Hunt, Dr in Scien., Professor of the Faculty of Arts.

1856. Rev. Edouard Michel Méthot, Director of the Quebec Seminary.
1854. Hon. Augustin Norbert Morin, LL.D., Professor of the Faculty of Law.
1856. Jean Zephirin Nault, M.D., Professor of the Faculty of Medicine.
1853. James Arthur Sewell, M.D., Professor of the Faculty of Medicine.
1854. Rev. Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, D.Cn.L., Director of the Quebec Seminary.

Secretary. Librarian.

1856. Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L. | 1855. Rev. Louis Gingras.

Professors.

Faculty of Divinity.

This Faculty has not yet been organized. It will be composed of five Professors.

Faculty of Law.

1854. Hon. A. N. Morin, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Natural Law and the Right of Nations.
1854. Jacques Crémazie, LL.D., Professor of Civil Law.
1855. Hon. William Badgley, LL.D., Professor of Criminal Law.
1855. Jean Thomas Taschereau, LL.D., Professor of Commercial Law.
1855. Joseph Ulric Tessier, LL.D., Professor of Law Procedure & Practice.
1855. Auguste Eugène Aubry, LL.D., Professor of Roman Law.
1855. Nicolas Trudelle, Apparitor.

Faculty of Medicine.

1853. C. Fremont, M.D., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Surgery.
1853. J. A. Sewell, M.D., Professor of Medicine.
1853. J. Z. Nault, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.
1853. Jean Etienne Landry, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
1854. Adolphe Jackson, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
1855. Charles Eusebe Lemieux, Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine and Physiology.
1857. Hubert Larue, L.M., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
1857. Jean Blanchet, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Honorary Professor.
1854. J. E. Landry, Director of the Museum.
1854. Edouard Bilodeau, Apparitor.

Faculty of Arts.

This Faculty, when completely organized, will be composed of eleven Professors. Two only have as yet been appointed.

1854. Rev. J. B. A. Ferland, Professor of Canadian and American History.
1854. T. Sterry Hunt, Dr. in Scien., Knt. *Legion d'honneur*, Memb. French Geo. Soc. and Am. Soc. Arts and Scien., Professor of Chemistry.

Graduates.

Alleyn, R., LL.B. 1856.
Audet, P., B.A. 1856.
Badgley, Hon. W., LL.D. *hon.* 1856.
Blanchet, J., M.D. *hon.* 1854.
Chandonnet, T., B.A. 1855.
Crémazie, J., LL.D. *hon.* 1854.
Dallaire, C. E., LL.B. 1856.
Dormer, G., B.A. 1856.
Fremont, C., M.D. *hon.* 1854.
Gorven, H., LL.B. 1856.
Jackson, A., M.D. *hon.* 1854.
Laudry. J. E., M.D. *hon*, 1854.
Larue, H., Licen.M. 1855.
Lavoie, N., M.B. 1856.
Lecours, H., B.A. 1856.
Matte, D., B.A. 1856.
Morin, Hon. A. N., LL.D. *hon.* 1854.
Morisset, C., B.A. 1856.
Murray, H. G., B.A. 1856.
Nault, J. Z., M.D. *hon.* 1854.
O'Brien, Rev. J., B.A. 1855.
Pâquet, B., B.A. 1854.
Roussel, P., B.A. 1854.
Sewell, J. A., M.D. *hon.* 1854.
Taschereau, J. T., LL.D. *hon.* 1856.
Tessier, J. U., LL.D., *hon.* 1856.

Undergraduates.

Bacon, J. L., 1854.
Beaudoin, P., 1856.
Bosse, J. G., 1856.
Casgrain, A., 1856.
Colfer, G. W., 1856.
Dallaire, C. E., 1854.
De la Bruère, P.B., 1856.
De Lâge, J. B., 1857.
Delvecchio, —, 1856.
Desbarats, G., 1855.
Desjardins, E., 1856.
Douglas, M., 1857.
Duchesnay, T., 1856.
Duggan, J. B., 1856.
Fitzpatrick, J. E., 1856.
Fleury, —, 1857.
Foisy, L., 1856.
Fraser, A., 1854.
Frenette, F. X., 1856.
Gariésry, R., 1856.
Garneau, J. F. A., 1857.
Gauthier, F., 1856.
Gauvreau, F., 1857.
Goulet, B., 1855.
Guilbault, L., 1857.
Langlais, F., 1856.
Leamy, A., 1856.
Michaud, A., 1856.
Miller, —, 1855.
Morin, C., 1857.
Morriset, C., 1856.
Murray, H. G., 1856.
O'Brien, F., 1856.
Pelletier, O., 1856.
Pelletier, P., 1856.
Petry, A. H., 1854.
Plomondon, J. B., 1855.
Pouliot, F., 1855.
Prior, B., 1857.
Robitaille, T., 1854.
Thiberge, J., 1856.
Turcot, M., 1854.

Matriculation and Degrees.

The Degrees conferred in the Faculty of Arts are B.A. and M.A. The requisites for the Degree of B.A. are as follows:

1. Every candidate for Bachelorship or Matriculation shall undergo two examinations. The first after his course of rhetoric; the second after having terminated his course of philosophy.

The first examination shall be as follows: Translation of Latin and Greek Authors, Latin Prose or Verse, Universal History and Geography, History of Canada, The History and Principles of Literature and Rhetoric, French or English Composition, at the option of the Candidate.

The second examination shall be as follows: A Dissertation on Logic; Dissertation on some point of Metaphysics, either general or particular; an Essay on some point of Ethics; Questions on Physics and Chemistry; Problems and Questions on Mathematics and Astronomy; Questions on Natural History.

(The questions on the sciences will not suppose anything more than an elementary knowledge. In arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, it will suffice that the candidate possess such a knowledge of them as comports with the present system of teaching these branches of science in colleges.)

2. Those candidates who in both the examinations shall have been placed in the first class, shall obtain the degree of B.A. Those belonging to the second class may attend the courses of the University, but they shall not be admitted to a higher degree in the different Faculties than that of Bachelor, until they have obtained the degree of B.A. Those belonging to the third class will obtain no privilege; it will be however allowed them to present themselves anew for examination.(*a*)

The requisite for the degree of M.A. is a successful attendance on the obligatory courses of Lectures in the Faculty during three years.

In the Faculties of Law and Medicine, the degree of Bachelor is obtained only after having satisfactory passed six examinations at the end of the same number of terms. *License* in these Faculties, and in Divinity, requires four years of successful attendance on all the courses, and written and oral examinations.

In order to obtain the degree of B D., it is necessary to pass written and oral examinations upon the several branches taught in the Grand Seminary.

No one is admitted to the degree of Doctor in any of the four Faculties unless he has publicly and successfully advocated numerous Theses upon most of the branches of the respective Faculties. The candidates are allowed to pass this examination, four, three, or two years after having obtained the degree of Licenciate, according to the testimonial which they received at their examination for the License, viz.: *satisfactory; with distinction;* or *with the greatest distinction.*

Students in Law and Medicine, whose parents are not inhabitants of Quebec, are required to reside in the University boarding house. Two rooms for the use of each student are furnished by the Institution, so that they have to provide only their clothes and useful books.

Fees.—Lectures: Faculty of Law, £6; Faculty of Medicine, £12. Board for the terms, (Christmas and Easter included,) £32 10s. Board during summer vacation, £6 10s.; or 3s. per day for a part of the vacation.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

This department is the Seminary as it was till 1852, and is under the control of a board composed of a Superior and at least four Directors. It is divided into two parts called the *Grand* and the *Minor Seminary.*

The Grand Seminary comprises the classes of Dogmatic and Moral Theology, Holy Scripture, Ecclesiastical History, and other branches necessary for the discharge of the clerical functions.

The course of studies embraces three years at least. No one is admitted to it unless he has followed a complete course of Philosophy and Literature. The students are all boarders and wear the clerical costume. They pay £20 cy. for board, but the instruction is gratuitous. A library of 1,700 books is at their disposal.

The Minor Seminary comprises nine classes, of which two are in the course of Philosophy, and seven in that of Literature.

In order to be admitted as a student into the Minor Seminary, it is necessary to read the maternal tongue (French or English) very correctly, write pretty well, and have some knowledge of the grammar.

(*a*) The standards are: First Class, those who obtain two-thirds of the total number of marks; Second Class, those who obtain more than one-third; and Third Class, those who obtain less than one-third.

About thirty gratuities have been founded at different periods and by different persons, for the students of the Minor Seminary. About a third of these gratuities are limited to the members of certain families.

A library of about 2,500 volumes is at the disposal of all the students for five shillings per annum.

Fees.—Boarders, £20 per annum; Day Pupils, £2 10s.

The actual number of the students in the Minor Seminary is 356, of whom 182 are boarders.

Quebec Seminary.

Superior.

1851. Very Rev. Louis Jacques Casault, D.D.

Directors.

1833. Rev. Leon Gingras, D.D.
1834. Rev. Louis Gingras.
1849. Rev. Michel Forgues.
1849. Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L.
1855. Rev. Felix Buteau.
1856. Rev. Edouard Michel Méthot.

Aggregate Members.

1855. Rev. Charles H. Laverdière.
1857. Rev. Octave Audet.

Auxiliary Members.

1827. Rev. Jean François Baillairgé.
1856. Rev. Leandre Gill.
1853. Rev. Thomas Etienne Hamel.
1855. Rev. Adolphe Légaré.
1856. Rev. Ulderic Rousseau.

Grand Seminary.

Rev. L. Gingras, D.D., *Director.* Very Rev. L. J. Casault, D.D.; and Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L., Professors of Moral Theology. Rev. Leon Gingras, D.D., Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Rev. L. Gill, Professor of Holy Scripture.

Minor Seminary.

Rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.Cn.L., *Director.* Rev. E. M. Methot, Prefect of Studies. Rev. F. Buteau, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Natural History. Rev. Octave Audet, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Astronomy. Rev. A. Légaré, Professor of Mathematics. Rev. E. M. Methot, Professor of Rhetoric. Rev. C. H. Laverdière, Second Class. Th. A. Chandonnet, B.A., Third Class. Rev. D. Gonthier, Fourth Class. P. Roussel, B.A., Fifth Class. P. C. Audet, B.A., and D. Dion, Sixth Class. Rev. F. Laliberté, and P. Thivierge, Seventh Class. W. Paxman, and Busher, Professors of the English Language. William Ross, and Lavigueur, Professors of Music. Revs. A. Legaré, U. Rousseau, D. Gonthier; and J. Rioux, T. A. Chandonnet, N. Francoeur, P. C. Audet, and D. Dion, Masters of the Boarders.

University of Bishop's College,

LENNOXVILLE.

This University had its origin in the pressing want of a Theological School for educating candidates for the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Lower Canada. But it having appeared that to educate them thoroughly there was need of a large amount of means, it was determined to push the effort a little further, and to erect and endow a place of general education. Accordingly, in 1843, measures were adopted and an Act of incorporation obtained (7 Vict. c. 49), (*a*) for carrying these objects into effect; and in September, 1845, the College was opened in temporary buildings obtained for that purpose until the completion of its own—to which it was transferred in October of the following year. In 1853 the College became a University by a Royal Charter and was empowered to confer degrees "in the several Arts, and the Faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine;" and held its first public meeting of Convocation for that purpose on the 7th October 1854.

By the Charter, it is provided that "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Principal and Professors of the said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine, who shall pay the sum of twenty shillings a year towards the support of the College, shall be members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such shall possess all the powers and privileges in regard to conferring degrees, and other matters as are provided by the regulations of said College." These powers are—to elect the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor; confer all degrees, and prescribe the subjects and standard of examination therefor; appoint, on recommendation of the College Council, examiners (who shall be M.A.s) to act with the professors of the College, so that each subject shall come under the notice of at least two examiners; and to do such other acts as are consistent with the law, the charter, and the regulations of the College.

The religious tests and exercises prescribed by the regulations, are that all members of the College shall attend Morning and Evening service each week day in the College Chapel, and on Sunday in St. George's Church, Lennoxville; but such students as are not members of the Church of England are not required to attend this latter service, but the service of the church to which their parents or guardians belong. There is no test specified as necessary on taking a degree.

The endowment of the University is derived from private sources, and donations from the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for

(*a*) On the appointment of the Bishop of Montreal, this Act was amended by the 16 Victoria, cap, 60.

Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It has also an annual Parliamentary Grant. There are two "Jubilee scholarships" of the value of £35 per annum, tenable for three years each.(a) The total number of students admitted since 1845, is 71;—number now in residence 15, preparing to graduate in Arts, 12. The expense of residence to students for the academic year (40 weeks) is from £40 to £45.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitors.

1853. Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec.
1853. Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Chancellor.

1856. Hon. Edward Bowen, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

Vice-Chancellor.

1854. Hon. John S. McCord, D.C.L.

Registrar.

E. Chapman, M.A.

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Principal.

1845. Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Michel Fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxon.

Vice-Principal.

1845. Henry Miles, M.A., King's Coll., Aberdeen.

Professors.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Queen's Coll. Oxon., Professor of Classics.
Henry Miles, M.A., King's Coll. Aberdeen, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Joseph Henry Thompson, M.A., Queen's Coll. Cantab., Harrold Professor of Divinity.

Bursar.	Librarian.
1845. Rev. L. Doolittle, M.A.	Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

Corporation of Bishop's College.

Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, *President.*
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, *Vice-President.*

(a) The diocese of Quebec sent home 500*l.* sterling to the Jubilee of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts: the donation was returned by the Society, doubled, and was invested for the scholarships.

Trustees.

Hon. E. Hale, M.A., *Chairman.*
Hon. H. Smith.
Hon. J. S. McCord, D.C.L.
G. F. Bowen, M.A.
W. Baker, M.A.
B. T. Morris, M.A.
Rev. C. P. Reid, M.A.
Rev. L. Doolittle, M.A.
Rev. R. Lindsay, M.A.
Rev. W. Bond, M.A.

College Council.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D.
Henry Miles, M.A.
E. Chapman, M.A.
Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

Officers of the Corporation.

E. Chapman, M.A., *Secretary & Auditor.*
E. L. Montizambert, M.A., *Honorary Counsel.*
Rev. L. Doolittle, M.A., and B. T. Morris, M.A., *Attorneys.*

Graduates.

The degrees given within brackets, indicate those who are also Graduates of other Universities.

Adamson, Rev. W. A., D.C.L. (*hon.*) of McGill Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Allen, Rev. A. A., B.A. 1855.
Andrews, A. [M.D. Edinb.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Aylwin, Hon. T. C., D.C.L., *hon.* 1855.
Badgley, Hon. W., D.C.L. (*hon.*) of McGill Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Baker, G. B., B.A. 1856.
Baker, J. C., B.A. 1855; M.A. 1856.
Baker, W., M.A., *hon.* 1855.
Bancroft, Rev. C., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1855.
Bethune, Very Rev. J., D.D. of McGill Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Binet, W. [Br. de Lettres Univ. Paris] M.A., *hon.* 1856.
Black, Hon. H., LL.D. of Harvard Coll., *ad eun.* D.C.L. 1855.
Bond, Rev. W., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Borlase, J. G., B.A. 1856.
Bowen, Hon. E., D.C.L., *hon.* 1855.
Bowen, G. F., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Boyle, Rev. F., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Braithwaite, Rev. J. [B.A. Queen's Coll. Oxon.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Brethour, Rev. W., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Brooks, E., M.A. of Dartmouth Coll., *ad eun.* 1856.
Brooks, S. P., M.A. of Dartmouth Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Burrage, Rev. H., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Burrage, Rev. R. R. [of C. C. Coll. Cantab.] M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Butler, Rev. J., M.A. (*hon.*) of McGill Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Campbell, Rev. D., M.A. of Trin. Coll. Dub., *ad eun.* 1855.
Carry, Rev. J., B.D. 1856.
Chamberlin, B., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Chapman, E. [B.A. Caius Coll. Cantab.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Chapman, Rev. T. S., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Cochrane, G. R., B.A. 1856.
Constantine, Rev. I., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Darey, P. T. [Br. de Lettres Univ. Paris] M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Davidson, Rev. J., M.A. of King's Coll. Fredericton, *ad eun.* 1856.
De la Marc, Rev. F., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Doolittle, Rev. L., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun* 1855.
Douglas, G., [M.D. Heidelberg] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Duvernet, Rev. E. [B.A. King's Coll. Fredericton] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Ellegood, Rev. J. [B.A. King's Coll. Fredericton] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Falloon, Rev. D., D.D. (*hon.*) of McGill Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Felton, W. L., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Forest, Rev. C., M.A. *hon.* 1856.

Freer, Ct. [B.A. Univ. Toronto] M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Fulford, Rt. Rev. F., D.D. of Exeter Coll. Oxon. *ad eun.* 1855.
Fulton, Rev. J., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Galt, A. T., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Gamsby, C. H., B.A. 1855.
Gilson, Rev. S., M.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. *ad eun.* 1855.
Gribble, Rev. J., Licen. Theol., 1856.
Hale, Hon. E., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Hellmuth, Rev. I., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, *ad eun.* 1856.
Irvine, G., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Jenkins, Rev. J.H., B.A. 1855.
Johnstone, J. B. [M.D. Edinb.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Jones, Rev. S., B.A. 1855.
Judd, Rev. F. E., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1855.
Kemp, Rev. J., B.D. 1856.
Kingston, G. T., M.A. of Caius Coll Cantab. *ad eun.* 1856.
Lewis, Rev. R., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Lindsay, Rev. D., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Lindsay, Rev. R., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Lloyd, Rev. W. B., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Logan, Sir W. E., Knt., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Lower, Ven. H. M., M.A. of St. Peter's Coll. Cantab. *ad eun.* 1856.
Mackie, Rev. G., M.A. of Univ. Coll. Oxon. and D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, *ad eun.* 1855.
Magill, G. J., B.A. 1857.
McCord, Hon. J. S., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
McLeod, Rev. J. A, M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Meredith, E. A. [LL.B. Trin. Coll. Dub.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Meredith, Hon. W. C., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Merrick, Rev. W. C. [B.A. Trin. Coll. Dub.] M.A. *hon.* 1859.
Milne, Rev. G., M.A. of Mareschal Coll. Aberdeen, *ad eun.* 1855.
Montizambert, E. L., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Morris, B. T., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Morris Rev. J. A., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Mountain, Rev A. W., M.A. of Univ. Coll. Oxon., *ad eun.* 1855.
Mountain, Rt. Rev. G. J., M.A. of Trin. Coll. Cantab., and D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, *ad eun.* 1855.
Mountain, Rev. J. J. S. [B.A. King's Coll. Windsor, N.S.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Mussen, Rev. T. H., B.A. 1855.
O'Grady, Rev. G. de C. [B.A. Trin. Coll. Dub.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Pennefather, Rev. T. [B.A. Trin. Coll. Dub.] M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Ramsay, B., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Ramsay, T., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Reid, Rev. C. P., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Reid, Rev. J., D.D., *hon.* 1855.
Ritchie, T., M.A. of Dartmouth Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Roberts, G. G., M.A. of King's Coll., Fredericton, *ad eun.* 1855.
Robertson, G., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1856.
Robertson, W. W., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1856.
Robinson, Rev. F., M.A., *hon.* 1856.
Roe, Rev. H., B.A. 1855.
Rose, J. M.A., *hon.* 1855.
Ross, Rev. W. M., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Sanborn, J. S., M.A. of Dartmouth Coll., *ad eun.* 1855.
Scott, Rev. J., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1855.
Sewell, S. C. [M.D. Edinb.] M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Short, Hon. E., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Slack, Rev. G., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Smith, Hon. J., D.C.L. *hon.* 1855.
Stephenson, Rev. R.L., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Townsend, Rev. M., M.A. of Univ. Vermont, *ad eun.* 1855.
Wetherall, Rev. C. A., B.A. 1855.
Whitwell, Rev. R., M.A. *hon.* 1855.
Whitwell, W. P. O., B.A. 1857.
Wilson, Rev. F., M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Worthington, E. D. [M.D. Edinb.] M.A. *hon.* 1856.
Young, Rev. T. A., M.A. *hon.* 1856.

Faculty of Arts.

The degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.A. and M.A. The requisites for the degree of B.A. are:

1. Having passed an examination in the subjects prescribed for candidates for matriculation; 2. Being of the standing of three years (nine

terms) from matriculation in the University; 3. Having, in each of these years, attended the lectures and passed the examinations prescribed for each such year of the course.

The ordinary College course extends over four years, and includes Classical and English Literature and Composition, History, Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Divinity. At the end of the first year, those College students who pass the prescribed matriculation examination, are entitled to become members of the University.

The requisites for the degree of M.A. are: 1. Being of the standing of three years from admission to the degree of B.A.; 2. Having performed the exercises prescribed for Candidates for the degree of M.A.

The following are the subjects for Matriculation in this Faculty, and which are also the subjects for examination at the end of the first year of the College course:—

Divinity.

New Testament—part of Gospels. | Old Testament—the Pentatuch.

Greek and Latin Languages.

Xenophon, Anabasis. | Cicero, Orations and Offices.
Homer. | Virgil, Eclogues or Æneid.
Euripides. | Horace, Odes.

Latin and Greek Composition.

Mathematics.

Algebra, Part I.; Euclid, Bb. IV. V. and VI.; Plane Trigonometry.

History and English.

Greek History and English Composition.

Candidates for Classical Honors are required to pass an examination in: Additional portions of Classical authors; some treatise or treatises of Ancient Philosophy; and some work or works of the Greek or Roman Orators. And for Mathematical Honors, in Differential and Integral Calculus, and one or more of the subjects prescribed in the College course.

Faculty of Divinity.

The Degrees conferred in this Faculty are B.D. and D.D.

The requisites for the Degree of B.D. are: 1. Being of the standing of seven years from admission to the degree of M.A., or, being Licentiates in Theology of nine years' standing; 2. Having passed the examination, and performed the exercises prescribed for candidates for the Degree of B.D., which are:

An examination in the Epistles (in the original) of the New Testament; one Latin and one Greek Treatise of one of the Fathers of the Church; Ecclesiastical History generally, and the History of the Church of England; one of the major Prophets, or the whole of the minor. Also, a Latin sermon, on a subject to be given out at the time of the examination.

The course of lectures for Theological students extends over two years, and is prescribed by the Bishops.

Persons admitted, by authority of the Bishops, to study in this Faculty, without graduating in Arts, may, after two years' residence, and having passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects prescribed for the Divinity course, receive certificates as Licentiates in Theology.

The requisites for the Degree of D.D. are: 1. Being of the standing of ten years from admission to the degree of B.D.; 2. Having performed the exercises prescribed for candidates for the Degree of D.D.

Other Schools.

Regiopolis College,

KINGSTON.(a)

The establishment of this College is due to the late Roman Catholic Bishop McDonell, by whom it was first endowed, in 1835, with a grant of nearly four acres within the limits of the City of Kingston, and afterwards by a legacy of real and personal estate. In 1837, it was incorporated by the Act 7 William IV., cap. 56, under the title of *The College of Regiopolis*, and in 1845 the Trustees under the will were authorized by the Act 8 Victoria, cap. 79, to convey the legacy to the corporation, and the latter authorized to hold real property to the value of £3,000 currency per annum, subject to the following provision: "It shall be incumbent on the said College to submit annually to each of the three branches of the Legislature, if so required, a detailed statement of the real property held by them under this Act, and of the annual revenue arising therefrom."

Very Rev. Angus McDonell, *President.* Rev. J. O'Brien, B.A.; H. Burns, Isaac McCarthy, and Michael Stafford, *Professors.*

Canadian Congregational Theological Institute,

TORONTO.

This Institution was first organised in 1840, for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Congregational Church. A few students had previously been receiving instruction from the Rev. Adam Lillie, while he was pastor of a Church in Dundas. The number increasing, a "Congregational Academy" (as it was then called), was founded, and Mr. Lillie appointed tutor, taking charge of all the classes. In 1843, a similar move took place in the Lower Province, resulting in the establishment of a "Congregational Theological Institute" in Montreal, of which the Rev. J. J. Carruthers, D.D., was tutor in Theology; the Rev. H. Wilkes, A.M.,

(a) No information was furnished from this Institution.

in Philosophy; and the Rev. H. Miles (for one year) resident tutor. In 1846, the two were amalgamated, under the name of "The Canadian Congregational Theological Institute," and located in Toronto.

The course of instruction extends over four sessions of eight months each, and embraces Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Interpretation, Jewish Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History, Homiletics, Hebrew, Classics, and Mathematics. Students are required to pass an entrance examination in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History; and also an annual examination at the close of each session.

The Congregational Institute is unendowed, but is supported in part by an annual grant from the Colonial Missionary Society in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and partly by annual subscriptions from the churches of that body in the Province. The annual cost is about £600. The premises occupied by it are held on lease, and are situated on the corner of Adelaide and Francis Streets. The management of its affairs is in the hands of a Committee chosen by an Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, held at the same time and place as that of the Congregational Union of Canada.

Patrick Freeland, *Treasurer;* Rev. F. H. Marling, *Secretary;* Revs. T. S. Ellerby, A. Lillie, D.D., A. Wickson, M.A., E. Ebbs, J. T. Byrne, and J. B. Robinson; Messrs. Peter Freeland, W. F. Meudell, A. Christie, J. Nasmith, E. Childs, and J. Shaw, *Committee.* The officers of Instruction are: Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D., *Theological Tutor;* Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A., *Classical, Mathematical, and Hebrew Tutor.*

Knox's College,

TORONTO.

Knox's College was established about 1844, by the Synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and is designed for the training of its theological students. The course of study extends over three sessions of six months each, commencing in each year on the 1st of October, and ending on the 31st March. No fees are charged for tuition, &c., in Knox's College.

Rev. Michael Willis, D.D., *Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology;* Rev. George Paxton Young, M.A., *Professor of Exegetical Theology, with Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy;* Rev. Robert Burns, D.D., *Professor of Church History, with the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion;* James A. Smith, *Classical and Mathematical Tutor.*

United Presbyterian Divinity Hall,

TORONTO.

Was instituted in 1844, by the Synod of that Church, for the theological education of those designed for its ministry. The curriculum consists of four sessions, beginning on the third Tuesday of October, and ending on the

second Thursday of April. Students must undergo examination by a Presbytery, both before entering at first, and also before returning each session. There is a prescribed list of subjects for examination, in classics; mathematics; logic; mental, moral, and natural, philosophy; as well as in the departments of tuition in the Hall. A fund has been raised for giving Annual Exhibitions, of £9, £10, and £11 each; and for these there is an annual examination by the Theological Committee, on the subjects prescribed for examination by the Presbyteries. The number of students this session, 1856–57, is thirteen. Rev. John Taylor, M.D., *Professor.*

Bytown College,

OTTAWA.

This College was founded by the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849. The Corporation consists of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown and the officers of the College, and may hold property to the value of £2000 per annum. By the 6th section of the Act, 12 Victoria, cap. 107, the Corporation is required to lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the beginning of each session, a detailed statement of its members and property, the number of scholars, and the course of instruction. The course of instruction embraces three principal divisions:—1st. An elementary course; 2nd. A special commercial course, for those who do not intend to study Latin and Greek; 3rd. A classical course, for those desiring a liberal education.

Fees per Annum.—Full Boarders, £25; Half Boarders, £12 10s.; Day Scholars, £5.

Rev. J. Tabaret, *President;* Revs. A. Trudeau, A. Soulerin, and V. Burtin, *Professors;* Messrs. Mangan, Collins, O'Brien, Lefebre, and Brunet, *Subordinate Professors.*

St. Michael's College,

TORONTO.

This College was opened in 1852, by the Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1854. The Corporation consists of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and the Superior and Professors of the College, and may hold property to the value of £1000 currency per annum. The 4th section of the Act 18 Victoria, cap. 237, provides that "The said Corporation shall lay before the Governor, whenever required so to do, a detailed statement of the number of members thereof, the number of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number

of scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursued, and of the real and immoveable property, and of the revenue arising therefrom." The course of study is divided into a commercial and a classical department—the former for those who require only a limited education, suitable to the ordinary conditions of life; and the latter for those who are preparing for the liberal professions. The scholastic year commences on the first Tuesday in September, and ends on the first Tuesday after the 15th July.

Terms per Annum.—Full Boarders, £30; Half Boarders, £15; Day Pupils, £5; Washing and Mending, £2 10s.; Complete Bedding, £1 10s.; Stationery, 15s.; Music, £4; Plain Drawing, 10s.

Rev. J. M. Soulerin, *Superior;* Rev. J. Malbos, *Treasurer;* Revs. P. Molony, William Flannery, and C. Vincent, *Professors;* Rev. George Northgraves, Rev. Francis Rooney, Louis Gibrat, Charles Liverman, John Shea, John P. Kennedy, and B. Maguire, *Regents.*

Belleville Seminary.

This Institution is under the direction of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is designed for the instruction of both sexes. Buildings have recently been erected in the Town of Belleville, for the accommodation of about four hundred pupils, and arrangements are now in progress for the formal opening of the Seminary. Pupils are to be permitted to attend such places of worship as their parents or guardians may direct. Rev. J. H. Johnson, *Principal.*

Toronto School of Medicine.

This School was established in 1843, and incorporated in 1851, by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 155. In 1853 it was affiliated to the University of Toronto, under the operations of the 18th section of the University Act of that year. In 1854, an arrangement was made with the authorities of Victoria College, by which the Lecturers of the School were constituted the Faculty of Medicine in the College; but the separate or corporate existence of the School was not affected thereby. In 1856, the Lecturers of the Toronto School of Medicine withdrew from their connection with Victoria College, and continued their School in the same manner as before; and it is now conducted solely as an affiliated Medical School of the University of Toronto.

The Course of Instruction embraces the subjects stated below. Lectures on Chemistry and Botany are delivered in connection with the course in Arts at University College. Ten Scholarships in Medicine, each of the value of £30, are annually offered for competition by the University.

Matriculated students have also access to the University Library. No fees are required for Matriculation or Graduation.

Sessions.—The Session commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Saturday in March, of the following year.

Officers.—M. Barrett, M.A., M.D., *President.* W. T. Aikins, M.D., *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Lecturers.—W. T. Aikins, M.D., *Surgical Anatomy and Surgery;* H. H. Wright, M.D., *Practice of Medicine;* M. Barrett, M.A., M.D., *Institutes of Medicine;* U. Ogden, M.D., *Materia Medica and Therapeutics;* J. Rowell, M.D., *Descriptive and General Anatomy;* ——————— *Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children;* Prof. Croft, D.C.L., *Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical;* Rev. Prof. Hincks, F.L.S., *Botany and Histology;* J. Lennon, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

School of Medicine and Surgery,

MONTREAL.

Dr. Beaubien, *President;* Dr. Boyer, *Secretary;* Dr. Trudel, *Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children;* Dr. Beaubien, *Practice of Medicine and Pathology;* Dr. Monro, *Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery;* Dr. D'Orssman, *Chemistry and Pharmacy;* Dr. Bibaud, *Anatomy;* Dr. Coderre, *Materia Medica;* Dr. Peltier, *Institutes of Medicine;* Dr. Boyer, *Medical Jurisprudence and Clinical Medicine;* Dr. Regnier, *Demonstrator of Anatomy.* Hotel-Dieu Hospital visited daily.

Lawrence School of Medicine,

MONTREAL.

——————— *Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children;* R. L. Macdonell, M.D., *Theory and Practice of Surgery;* Thomas W. Jones, M.D., *Anatomy and Clinical Surgery;* A. H. David, M.D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine;* George E. Fenwick, M.D., *Materia Medica and Pharmacy;* Henry Howard, *Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery;* Dr. David, *Clinical Medicine.*

Students attending the Lectures on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery will have the privilege of witnessing the practice at the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution during the whole session.

The Professions.

The Law Society of Upper Canada.

In Upper Canada, the Profession of the Law is divided into two branches—each subject to its own peculiar regulations, and, to a certain extent, independent of the other,—though generally the one person practises in both.(*a*) They are: *Barristers*, or persons authorised to "*plead* at the bar" of the Courts of Law or Equity, and to take upon them the advising and defence of clients,—and from whom all Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Attorneys and Solicitors General are selected; and *Attorneys* and *Solicitors*, or persons authorised to "*appear* in the Courts," in the place and on behalf of others, to prosecute and defend actions on the retainer of clients. The only distinction between these two latter is, that "Attorney" is the title adopted in the Courts of Common Law, and "Solicitor" the title adopted in the Courts of Equity. This branch of the profession may be said to have taken its rise about 1285, for, until the statute 13 Edward I. cap. 10,(*b*) suitors could not appear in Court by Attorney without the Sovereign's special warrant, but were compelled to appear in person,—as is still the practice in criminal cases. Formerly, in England, the members of both branches were admitted to practise by the Judges of the Courts; but, since the Commonwealth, the authority to call to the degree of Barrister-at-Law has been tacitly relinquished to the Benchers of the Law Societies, and is now considered to be delegated to them from the Judges of the Superior Courts: accordingly, on disputed questions, an appeal is held to lie to the Judges from the decision of the Benchers. In the case of Attorneys and Solicitors, the Judges of England retained exclusive power to admit such to practise, until 1843, when the control of this branch of the profession was confided to its members, as an incorporated

(*a*) There seems to be a strange anomaly in the practice of Upper Canada, in regard to the members of the legal profession. Its Law Society has control over but one branch of the profession, while most, if not all, of the members of that Society, belong to the other branch, over which no control is exercised, save that of the Judges in admitting to practise, and of the Secretary of the Law Society in granting certificates he cannot refuse. The qualifications of an Attorney are no less important than those of a Barrister, and should be as strictly inquired into, especially when the person seeking to practise is not, or does not intend to become, a Barrister. England and Lower Canada have each set us an example worthy of imitation.—[Since the foregoing was written, an important decision by Judge Gowan, of Barrie, has appeared, accompanied by some editorial remarks, in the *Law Journal*, bearing upon this question. The Hon. Mr. Patton has also introduced a general measure on the subject, into the Legislative Council.]

(*b*) An earlier Statute, 20 Henry III. cap. 10 (1235), provides that "Every Freeman which oweth suit to the county, trything, hundred, and wapentake, or to the court of his lord, may freely make his attorney to do those suits for him."

law society; and now no Attorney can be admitted to practise in England without passing an examination, and complying with the regulations of his Society. Each branch of the profession, however, still remains distinct in England, and no person can be admitted to the one whilst he retains his name on the rolls of the other.

In Upper Canada, however, though these branches of the profession have remained nominally distinct, yet there is no restraint on their united practise by the one individual.' The right to admit Barristers is vested in the Law Society; and the right to admit Attorneys and Solicitors, in the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

The Law Society of Upper Canada was established in 1797, by the Act 37 George III. cap. 13,(*a*) which enabled the then Practitioners of the Law to form themselves into a Society, "for the purpose of securing to the country and the profession a learned and honorable body, to assist their fellow-subjects as occasion may require, and to support and maintain the Constitution of the Province." By the same Act, the Judges of the Superior Courts were constituted Visitors, with authority to sanction such rules as they considered necessary for the good government of the Society. In 1822, the Society was incorporated by the Act 2 George IV. cap. 5,(*b*) and its functions vested in the Treasurer and Benchers for the time being, elected according to the By-laws of the Society, much in the same manner as in the Law Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. The Benchers sit in Convocation every Law Term, for the admission of Students and Barristers, and for other general business.

Appointed Judge.	*Visitors.*
1829.	Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., C.B., D.C.L., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.
1849.	Hon. William Hume Blake, B.A., Chancellor of Upper Canada.
1847.	Hon. W. H. Draper C.B., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.
1836.	Hon. Archibald McLean, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.
1849.	Hon. James Palmer Christie Esten, Vice Chancellor.
1849.	Hon. Robert Easton Burns, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.
1850.	Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Vice-Chancellor.
1853.	Hon. William Buell Richards, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
1856.	Hon. J. H. Hagerty, D.C.L., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Treasurer.

1850. Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., Q.C.

(*a*) The first Act relating to the profession of the Law, in Upper Canada, was the Ordinance of Quebec (29 George III. cap. 4), which was repealed by the Act of 1797, establishing the Law Society. This ordinance, however, continued in force in Lower Canada until 1849.

(*b*) The other Acts relating to the Law Society and its members, as Barristers and Students, are: 7 William IV. cap. 15; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 29 (conferring certain privileges on Graduates of the then existing Canadian Universities); 12 Victoria, cap. 63; and 13 and 14 Victoria, cap, 26 and cap. 51.

Benchers.

Elected.		Called to the Bar.
1799.	B. C. Beardsley.....	1797
1818.	Hon. H. J. Boulton, Q.C.	1816
1820.	Thomas Ward	1808
1820.	George Ridout	1815
1824.	Hon. John Rolph.	1821
1829.	Hon. George S. Boulton	1818
1829.	Hon. James E. Small ..	1821
1829.	Marshall S. Bidwell....	1821
1829.	William Elliott	1803
1830.	Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., Q.C.....	1815
1835.	David Jones.....	1815
1835.	George Rolph	1821
1835.	Robert Berrie	1821
1835.	George S. Jarvis..... ..	1823
1835.	Donald Bethune.....	1823
1835.	Sir A. N. MacNab, Bart., Q.C.	1826
1835.	Thos. Kirkpatrick, Q.C.	1828
1840.	Clarke Gamble.....	1832
1843.	Marcus F. Whitehead..	1823
1843.	George Malloch	1824
1843.	Edward C. Campbell...	1830
1843.	Miles O'Reilly, Q.C....	1830
1843.	William Notman, Q.C..	1827
1846.	Hon. John H. Cameron. D.C.L., Q.C.	1838
1849.	George Sherwood, Q.C.	1833
1849.	Hon. Edmund Murney .	1834
1849.	James Smith, Q.C.	1834
1849.	John Wilson, Q.C.	1835
1849.	Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Q.C.	1836
1849.	John W. Gwynne, Q.C.	1837
1849.	Hon. John Ross, Q.C. ..	1839
1849.	Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C.	1839
1850.	Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Q.C.	1840
1850.	Marcus Burritt.....	1825
1850.	D. B. O. Ford.....	1827
1850.	Charles Baby	1828
1850.	George Duggan, Jr....	1837
1850.	A. J. Fergusson	1839
1850.	Hon. J. C. Morrison, Q.C.	1839
1850.	John Crawford	1839
1850.	Adam Wilson, Q.C.	1839
1850.	G. B. L. Fellowes, Q.C.	1839
1850.	Secker Brough	1840
1850.	Nesbitt Kirchoffer	1840
1850.	S. B. Freeman, Q.C....	1840
1850.	S. Connor, LL D., Q.C..	1842
1850.	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Q.C.	1844
1851.	Roland Macdonald.....	1832
1851.	John Bell	1833
1853.	John Shuter Smith	1836
1853.	Henry C. R. Beecher, Q.C.	1841
1853.	Oliver Mowat, Q.C....	1842
1853.	Henry Eccles, Q.C....	1842
1854.	Henry Smith, Q.C.	1834
1855.	Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C.	1839
1855.	Richard Miller	1841
1855.	George A. Phillpotts...	1842
1855.	George W. Burton.....	1843
1855.	Alexander Campbell...	1843
1855.	Stephen Richards, Jr..	1844
1855.	Thomas Galt	1845
1855.	David B. Read.....	1845
1856.	John Ogilvie Hatt.....	1833
1856.	John Hector.....	1839

Secretary, Librarian, and Examiner.

1842. Hugh N. Gwynne, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dub.

Student-at-Law.

Candidates for admission as Students-at-Law, are required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

Optime Class.—Phœnissæ of Euripides; the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad; Horace; Sallust; Euclid, or Legendre's Geometrie; Hind's Algebra; Snowball's Trigonometry; Earnshaw's Statics and Dynamics; Herschell's Astronomy; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; Whately's Logic and Rhetoric; and such works in Ancient and Modern History as the candidates may have read.

University Class.(*a*)—Homer, first book of Iliad; Lucian the Charon, Life or Dream of Lucian and Timon; Odes of Horace; Mathematics or Mataphysics at the option of the candidate, according to the following courses respectively: Mathematics—Euclid, first, second, third, fourth, and sixth books; or Legendre's Geometrie, first, second, third, and fourth books; Hind's Algebra, to the end of Simultaneous Equations, or Metaphysics—Walker's and Whately's Logic, and Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;—Herschell's Astronomy, chapters first, third, fourth, and fifth; and such works in Ancient and Modern Geography and History as the candidates may have read.

Senior Class.—The same subjects and books as for the University Class.

Candidates for any of the above classes are required to attend the Examiner, at Osgoode Hall, at ten o'clock, on the first Thursday and first Friday of the Term during which they apply for admission.

Junior Class.—First and third books of the Odes of Horace; Euclid, first, second, and third books; or Legendre's Geometrie, first and second books; and such works in English History and Modern Geography as the candidates may have read.

Candidates for this class are required to attend the Examiner, at Osgoode Hall, at ten o'clock, on the first Friday of the Term in which they apply for admission.

Candidates for any of the above examinations as Students-at-Law, are required to give notice(*b*) of their intended application during the Term preceding that in which they intend to present themselves for examination, and pay to with such notice a fee of 5s. The other fees payable are: Admission fee and Certificate, £11 12s. 6d.

Barrister-at-Law.

The requisites for call to this degree are:

1. Being of the age of twenty-one years.

2. Being of the standing of five years from admission as a Student-at-Law; or three years, if admitted into the Society as a Graduate in Law or Arts of any University in Her Majesty's dominions; or if, after admission, he become a Graduate of any one of the three Canadian Universities specified in the Act 10 & 11 Victoria, cap. 59.(*c*)

3. Having, during these five or three years, attended lectures for at least four terms, in Osgoode Hall, and having presented to the Secretary of the Law Society certificates of the same, signed by the Lecturer of each term.

4. Having passed an examination in the following books:—

Reddies' Enquiries, Elementary and Historical, in the Science of Law.	Williams on Real Property.
	Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i.	Stephen on Pleading.
Addison on Contracts.	Taylor on Evidence.
Smith's Mercantile Law.	Byles on Bills.

The Public Statutes relating to Upper Canada, and the Practice of the Courts of Law and Equity.

(*a*) This class is designed for Graduates of Universities, and for none others.

(*b*) All notices—whether for Admission or Call—must be signed by one of the Benchers, and presented to the Secretary of the Society at the time above specified.

(*c*) By this Act it is provided that Students-at-Law obtaining a degree in Law or Arts, at the University of Toronto, Queen's College, or Victoria College, within three years after their admission into the Law Society, may present themselves for examination, and be called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, at the end of three years from the date of such admission as Students-at-Law.

And when the candidate does go for a Call with Honors, then the following additional books:—

Russell on Crimes.	Dart on Vendors and Purchasers.
Story on Partnership.	Jarman on Wills.
Watkins' Principles of Conveyancing	Story on Conflict of Law.
Coote on Mortgages.	Justinian's Institutes.

Candidates for this examination are required to attend at Osgoode Hall, after ten o'clock, on each of the following days: Those for the *Ordinary Call*, on the last Friday of Vacation; those for *Call with Honors*, on the last Thursday and last Friday of Vacation.

Candidates for this examination are required to give notice of their intended application, during the Term preceding that in which they intend presenting themselves for examination, and to pay with such notice a fee of 5s. The other fees payable at Call are: Degree and Certificate, £21 10s.

By the 2nd section of the Act 2 George IV. cap. 5, persons admitted to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or in any British North American Province in which the same privilege is extended to Barristers from Upper Canada, on producing testimonials thereof, and of good character and conduct, may be called to the Degree of Barrister-at-Law in Upper Canada.

By the 1st section of the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 26, persons admitted as Advocates, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors-at-Law of Lower Canada, or who have studied there as a Law Clerk, for the full period required by the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 63, on producing sufficient testimonials of such admission or study, and of good character, and passing an examination in the Law of Upper Canada, may be called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in Upper Canada.

Lectures, 1857.

Hilary Term, 2nd to 14th February—Miles O'Reilly, Esq., Q.C., on the Common Conveyances, of Bargain and Sale, Covenant to stand Seized, and Lease and Release.

Easter Term, 1st to 13th June—D. B. Read, Esq., on Principal & Agent.

Trinity Term, 3rd to 15th August—G. A. Phillpotts, Esq., on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

Michaelmas Term, 16th to 28th November—L. Wallbridge, Esq., Q.C., on Statutes of Limitations.

Hour of lecture from nine o'clock to ten o'clock, a.m., each day.

Law Clerk,

Is the title given by law to each person apprenticed to an Attorney and Solicitor, and differs from that of Student-at-Law. There is no examination required of entering Law Clerks, nor of Attorneys and Solicitors.

Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor-in-Chancery.

The requisites for admission as Attorney and Solicitor, are as follows: 1. Being of the age of twenty-one years; 2. Having served an apprentice-

ship of five years, or, if a Graduate, of three years,(*a*) as a law-clerk to some regularly admitted and practising Attorney and Solicitor; 3. Having presented to the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, satisfactory evidence of such service as law-clerk.(*b*)

By a rule of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas (51 of Hilary Term, 13 Victoria), it is ordered, that every person applying to be admitted an Attorney of either of the said Courts, shall leave with the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, at least seven days before his application for admission, his articles of clerkship, and also any assignment that may have been made thereof, together with answers to the several queries as to his service as such law-clerk under the said articles. Application for admission must be made during Term. Persons admitted to practise in one Court, may, on presenting their certificates to the other Court, obtain admission to practise in each such other Court.

Attorneys and Solicitors of the Superior Courts in England, Ireland, or Scotland, may be admitted to practise as such in the Superior Courts of Upper Canada, after three years', or if they be also Graduates of British Universities, after two years', service under articles to a practising Attorney and Solicitor in Upper Canada.

By the 2nd section of the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 26, sec. 2, any Advocate, Barrister, Attorney, and Proctor at Law, of Lower Canada, on being called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in Upper Canada, may also be admitted as an Attorney and Solicitor of the Superior Courts of Upper Canada; and by the 4 William IV. cap 9, the Attorneys and Solicitors General may be admitted to practise without service.

Fees.—Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, each 12s. 6d.; Court of Chancery, 7s. 6d.

Law Terms.—*Hilary* begins first Monday in February, and ends on Saturday in the ensuing week; *Easter* begins first Monday in June, and ends on Saturday in the ensuing week; *Trinity* begins first Monday in August, and ends on Saturday in the ensuing week; *Michaelmas* begins third Monday in November, and ends on Saturday in the ensuing week.

The Bar of Lower Canada.

The first public Act relating to the profession of the Law in Canada, was the Ordinance of Quebec (25 George III. cap. 4). passed in 1785, providing that "for the welfare and tranquility of families, and the peace of individuals," no person should thereafter be called to the bar unless such as had regularly studied for the profession, and been "examined by some of the first and most able Barristers, in the presence of the Chief Justice, and two or more Judges of the Court of Common Pleas." This Act was amended by the 6 William IV. cap. 16, and continued in force in Lower Canada until 1849. In this year, a more complete measure was embodied in the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 46, which, after reciting that the

(*a*) The provisions relating to Graduates of Canadian Universities, quoted in note on page 97, also apply to Attorneys and Solicitors.

(*b*) The Acts relating to the service and admission of Attorneys and Solicitors are: 47 George III. c. 5; 55 George III. c. 3; 2 George IV. c. 1 and c. 5; 4 William IV. c. 9; 7 William IV. c. 2. and c. 15; 10 & 11 Victoria, c. 29; 12 Victoria, c. 63. s. 45; 13 & 14 Victoria, c. 26; and 18 Victoria, c. 128.

profession of the law should be exercised "only by persons capable of performing the duties thereof with honor and integrity," incorporates all Advocates, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors at Law in Lower Canada, duly admitted as such before the 30th May, 1849, under the name of *The Bar of Lower Canada.*

The corporation of the Bar is divided into four sections: namely, one for each of the districts of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and St. Francis. Each section of which is known under the name of "*The Bar of Lower Canada—section of the District of* ———." and is composed of all Advocates, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors at Law in each district. The powers conferred on the corporation are exercised by a General Council, composed of all the officers and members of the Councils of the section. The General Council holds its meetings yearly, in Montreal and Quebec alternately, within six months after the election of the officers of the sections, and appoints, from among its members, a President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The officers of each section are: *Bâtonier*, Syndic, Treasurer, Secretary, and eight other members; except in the District of Three Rivers, where only three other members are required.

Each Council of sections of the Bar has power to pronounce a censure or reprimand, through the *Bâtonier*, against any member who may become guilty of any breach of discipline, or of any action derogatory to the honor of the Bar; or, if necessary, to punish such member, by suspending him from his functions for any period not exceeding one year; also, to prevent, hear, and determine all complaints and claims made by third parties against members of the Bar, in matters connected with their professional duties. The whole is subject to the approval of the General Council.

There is no distinction in Lower Canada between Barristers and Attorneys. The two branches of the profession are combined, instead of separated, as in Upper Canada; and all admissions to practise, and regulations affecting, the legal profession, are entrusted to the society of its members.

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Montreal Section of the Bar.

Called to the Bar.		Called to the Bar.	
1837.	Henry Stuart, *Bâtonier.*	1836.	Joseph A. Berthelot, *Treasurer.*
1843.	Strachan Bethune, *Syndic.*	1850.	F. P. Pominville, *Secretary.*

Council.

1837.	Robert Mackay.	1844.	Gedeon Ouimet.
1841.	Andrew Robertson.	1845.	Pierre R. Lefrenaye, B.C.L.
1839.	Charles A. Leblanc.	1847.	John J. C. Abbott, B.C.L.
1843.	Alexander Cross.	1849.	Rodolphe Laflamme, B.C.L.

Law Clerk, or Student.

The candidates for "admission to study," are required to pass an examination in the English or French language, and the Latin language, and to satisfy the Examiners that they have received a liberal education.

Candidates for this examination are required to give notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the proper section, at least one month previous to the time at which they intend presenting themselves for examination, and state in such notice their age, place of education, branches of learning in which they were instructed, and the books read. The fees payable are: Notice, 5s.; Admission Fee and Certificate, £1 5s.; Enregistration of Articles and Certificate, 10s.

Advocate, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor-at-Law.

The requisites for "admission to practice" are: 1. Being of the age of twenty-one years; 2. Having studied regularly under a notorial agreement, as a clerk or student, with a practising Advocate, for *five* years; or, if he have gone through a complete course of study at any incorporated College or Seminary, then, *four* years; or if, in addition to the preceding, he have also gone through a complete course of Law at any incorporated College or Seminary, then, *three* years; 3. Having passed the required examination, as to legal attainments and qualifications.

Candidates for "admission to practice," are required to give notice, in writing, to the Secretary of the section in which they have studied, at least one month previous to the time at which they intend presenting themselves for examination, and state in such notice their age, the names of the persons under whom they studied, the collegiate course of study, if they have pursued such, the branches of general education, and of law particularly studied, and the books read. The fees payable are: Notice, 5s.; Diploma and Enregistration, £4 5s.

No candidate can be admitted to practise in any other section than that in which he shall have studied, unless he has studied the last six months of his clerkship in the section in which he presents himself.

The Committee of Examiners of each section meets on the first Monday in each month, for the examination of candidates for "admission to study" and for "admission to practise." If such first Monday be a holiday, then on the next day after, not a holiday.

By the Act 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 26, sec. 3, any person admitted as a Barrister-at-Law in Upper Canada, on producing satisfactory testimonials thereof and of good character, and passing an examination in the Law of Lower Canada, may be admitted to practise as an Advocate, Barrister Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor-at-Law in Lower Canada.

Medical Board of Upper Canada.

The laws relating to the practise of Medicine in Upper Canada are the Acts 59 George III. cap. 13 of third session, and cap. 2 of fourth session; 8 George IV. cap. 3; and 4 & 5 Victoria, cap. 41. Under these Acts, a Medical Board is appointed by the Governor, and authorised to hold meetings in Toronto, for the examination of Candidates for License, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October, of each year, and may continue the

same, by adjournment, until the Saturday following. The Governor General is authorised to grant licenses to practise "physic, surgery, and midwifery, or either of them," to such as comply with the prescribed regulations. Any person practising without such license, may be prosecuted for misdemeanor, within one year from the commission of such offence; and the burden of proof of right to practise shall lie upon such person as defendant.

Officers of the Board.

Hon. Christopher Widmer, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., *President.*
James Thorburn, M.D., *Secretary.*

License.

There are two modes of obtaining a license from the Governor General: 1. Passing an examination before the Medical Board, appointed under the 59 George III. c. 13. 2. Having a diploma or license from any University in Her Majesty's dominions, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons in London, as physician or surgeon, or a commission or warrant as physician or surgeon in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Services (8 George IV. c. 3, s. 2.)

Candidates for license according to the first mode, are required to comply with the provisions of the foregoing Acts, and the regulations of the Medical Board, which are:

1. To give notice, in writing, to the Secretary, previous to the meeting of the Board.

2. To pass an examination in the following branches of Medical knowledge—

Theory and Practice of Medicine.	Materia Medica.
Surgery.	Medical Chemistry.
Midwifery.	Physiology.
	Anatomy.

On obtaining the certificate of the Board, and transmitting the fees to the Secretary of the Province, the Governor General grants the requisite license.

Fees.—Notice of intended application for examination, 10s.; Certificate from Board, £4; License from Government, £1.

Candidates for license according to the second mode, are not required to pass an examination, but to comply with the following:

To make affidavit, before a County Judge, that they are the parties named in such diploma, license, commission, or warrant.

On transmitting such affidavit and diploma, &c., and the fee of £1, to the Secretary of the Province, the Governor General grants the requisite license.

Fees.—Affidavit, 2s. 6d.; License from Government, £1.

Persons licensed to practise in one section of the Province, may practise in the other section without examination or further license; but subject to the laws regulating the practise of the Profession in such section.

(a) By the 59 George III. c. 13, s. 2, and 8 George IV. c. 3, s. 2, females are specially authorised to practice midwifery without license.

College of Physicians & Surgeons of Lower Canada.

By the Acts 10 & 11 Victoria, cap. 26, and 12 Victoria, cap. 52, "all persons resident in Lower Canada, and licensed to practise, and actually practising physic, surgery, or midwifery therein," in 1849, are declared to be a corporation, by the name of *The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.* The affairs of the College are entrusted to a Board of Governors, elected by the members from their own number, in the following proportion: 15 for the districts of Quebec and Gaspé; 15 for the district of Montreal; and 6 for the districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis. This Board is constituted the "Provincial Medical Board," and, as such, regulates the preliminary qualifications, course of study, and admission of persons to practise physic, surgery, and midwifery in Lower Canada, without the intervention of the Government, as in Upper Canada.

Officers of the College.

C. Fremont, M.D., *President.*
H. Peltier, M.D., and J. E. Laudry, M.D., *Secretaries.*
T. W. Jones, M.D., *Registrar and Treasurer.*

License.

There are two modes of obtaining license from the Provincial Medical Board: 1. Passing the required examinations, and presenting the necessary certificates of study; 2. Having obtained a Medical Degree or Diploma in any University in Her Majesty's dominions.(*a*)

When licensed, the title of "Licentiate of the College" is conferred; and, four years thereafter, the title of "Member of the College" may be attained by election.

Candidates for license according to the first mode, are required to comply with the following—

1. Having passed a preliminary examination (on commencing Medical studies) in the following subjects:

Latin.	Mathematics.
History.	Natural Philosophy.
Geography.	French and English Languages.

2. Having pursued medical studies, uninterruptedly, for four years, and having been indentured during those years to one or more general Practitioner or Practitioners, duly licensed.

3. Having attended lectures in some University or incorporated Medical School in Her Majesty's dominions, in the following branches of medical education:—

Anatomy and Physiology	2 courses of	six months each.
Practical Anatomy	do	do
Surgery	do	do
Theory and Practice of Medicine	do	do

(*a*) Special provision was made for those Graduates of Universities in the United States, who had been practising in Lower Canada for not less than ten years before the passing of the Act of 1849.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women & Children	2 courses of six months each.
Chemistry	do do
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	do do
Institutes of Medicine	1 course of 6 months.
Medical Jurisprudence and Botany	1 do 3 do
Clinical Medicine and Surgery	2 courses of 3 months, or 1 do 6 do

No tickets will be recognised from any Professor or Teacher who lectures on more than one of the six months' branches of medical study here enenjoined, except in the instances of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Practical Anatomy.

4. Having attended, for not less than a year, the general practice of an Hospital containing not less than fifty beds, under the charge of not less than two physicians or surgeons.

5. Having passed a Professional examination (after the completion of the curriculum above enjoined), based upon the course of study pursued by the candidate.

6. Certificates required:—At preliminary examination: of good moral character. At professional examination: *a.* Of good moral character: *b.* Of being of the full age of twenty-one years; *c.* Of four years' professional study.

Examinations are held on the second Tuesday in May and October of each year. The May examination in Montreal, and the October examination in Quebec.

Candidates for license according to the second mode, are not required to pass an examination, but to present themselves in person, and prove, to the satisfaction of the Board, that they are the parties named in the diploma presented.

Fees.—Student's license, £1 5s.; Licentiate's license, £3 15s.; Members' entrance, £2 10s.; Members' annual subscription, 10s.

Provincial Land Surveyors.

The Regulations relating to the admission of Provincial Land Surveyors, are contained in the Acts 12 Vic. c. 35; 14 & 15 Vic. c. 4; 18 Vic. c. 83, and the Geological Survey Act, 19 & 20 Vic. c. 13, s. 3. Under these Acts, Upper and Lower Canada have each a Board of Examiners, composed of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, *ex officio*, and eight other persons, appointed by the Governor. Each Board has separate jurisdiction, and grants licenses for the section of the Province to which it pertains. The Board for Upper Canada meets at Toronto, and the Board for Lower Canada at Quebec, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year, at which periods all examinations take place.

Board of Examiners—Upper Canada.
Secretary.—F. F. Passmore, Toronto.

Board of Examiners—Lower Canada.
Secretary.—A. Wallace, Quebec.

The requisites for obtaining a certificate as a Provincial Land Surveyor in Upper or Lower Canada, are—

1st.—*A Preliminary Examination*, as an entering apprentice, in the following subjects :—

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Plane Trigonometry.
Extraction of Square & Cube Roots.	Mensuration of Superfices.
Geometry, equivalent to Six Books of Euclid.	Nature and use of Logarithms.

Candidates for this examination are required to give one month's notice to the Secretary of the proper Board, of their intention to present themselves for examination, and pay with such notice a fee of 5s. The other fees payable are: Examination fee and Certificate, £3.

2nd.—*Apprenticeship for three years* to a licensed and practising Provincial Land Surveyor.

Mem.—Persons already Land Surveyors elsewhere, are admissible in Upper or Lower Canada, on the following conditions :—If a Land Surveyor in one section of the Province, *six months*' apprenticeship in the other section where the license is desired, and compliance with all the other requirements. If a Land Surveyor in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, *twelve months*' apprenticeship in the section of Canada where the license is desired, and compliance with all the other requirements. A preliminary examination as an entering apprentice is not required from either of these two classes.

The Indentures, or Articles of Apprenticeship, of the parties so serving for three years, one year, or six months, duly executed before two witnesses, or, in Lower Canada, under a Notorial *Acte*, must be transmitted to the Secretary of the proper Board, within two months of the date thereof, together with a fee of 10s. for entering and fyling the same.

3rd.—*A Final Examination*, on completion of Articles of Apprenticeship, in the following subjects :—

Euclid, First Six Books.	Plane Trigonometry.
Mensuration of Superficies.	Plotting and Map Drawing.

Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy, so as to ascertain the latitude and draw a meridian line.

Also as to the sufficiency of his Instruments, and of his ability to use them ; and to answer questions on oath, with regard to his actual practice in the field with such Instruments.

Candidates for this examination are required to give one month's notice to the Secretary of the proper Board, of their intention to present themselves for examination, and pay therefor a fee of 5s. The other fees payable are: Examination fee and Certificate, £5 10s.

Candidates, on and after the 1st of January, 1858, will be required to possess a certain knowledge of the following additional subjects:—1. The more common characters by which mineral bodies are distinguished from one another, as: Structure, hardness, specific gravity, effects produced by action of acids, &c. 2. The general properties and conditions of occurrence of some twenty or thirty minerals which enter into the composition of rocks, or which are of importance in a geological point of view, as: Quartz, various feldspars and micas, talc, serpentine, augite, hornblende, tourmaline, calcareous spar, sulphate of baryta, sulphate of lime, &c. 3. The ores of common metals, such as: Silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, &c. 4. The classification of rocks; and the more common varieties of igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary products. 5. The sub-divisions,

with characteristic fossils, of the Silurian and Devonian rocks of Canada. 6. A general knowledge of Canadian geology, comprising the geographical distribution of the various formations occurring in the Province, their economic contents, &c.

Candidates are recommended to attend the Elementary Course of Lectures, given (with a special view to their requirements) by Professor Chapman, in University College, Toronto;(*a*) or, otherwise, to have recourse to the following publications:—Dana's Manual (not System) of Mineralogy, Hitchcock's or Page's Elementary Geology, Logan and Hunt's Sketch of the Geology of Canada.

4th.—*Certificates* to be produced to the Board at the final examination : *a*. Of having faithfully served for three years ; *b*. Of character for probity and sobriety ; *c*. Of having attained the full age of twenty-one years.

On obtaining a certificate as a Provincial Land Surveyor, the applicant must take the oaths of allegiance and of office, and give security, with two sureties, for the due and faithful performance of his duties as a Land Surveyor, in the sum of £250.

Scientific & Literary Associations.

PROVINCIAL.

Literary and Historical Society,

QUEBEC.

This is the oldest incorporated Society of its kind in the Province. It was founded and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1831, for the prosecution of researches into the early history of Canada ; for the recovering, procuring, and publishing of documents and useful information on the National, Civil, and Literary History of British North America ; and for the advancement of the Arts and Sciences in Canada. The valuable Library and Museum of the Society—the latter estimated to be worth £2,500—were unfortunately nearly destroyed by the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Quebec, on the 1st February, 1854 ; but the donations of members and others are rapidly providing for their re-formation. A volume of transactions is published yearly, for the use of members, who now number about one hundred. Monthly meetings for general purposes are held on the second Wednesday, and stated meetings for literary and scientific purposes, on the first and third Wednesdays, of each month, during the year.

(*a*) Gentlemen wishing to attend any of the above Courses, as Occasional or Private Students, have merely to obtain an Admission Card from the Professor. There are no forms or examinations of any kind to go through. This applies equally to all the other subjects taught in University College.—*Circular of Board.*

President—W. Andrew, M.A. *Vice-Presidents*—Lieut. Ashe, R.N.; R. H. Russell, M.D.; W. D. Campbell, and N. H. Bowen. *Recording Secretary*—G. T. Cary. *Corresponding Secretary*—G. H. Borlase. *Council Secretary*—W. Chessel. *Curator of Museum*—J. P. Russell, M.D. *Curator of Apparatus*—W. Antrobus Holwell. *Treasurer*—J. Dunbar. *Librarian*—Daniel Wilkie. *Historical Committee*—The President, Corresponding Secretary, G. B. Faribault, C. N. Montizambert, P. Sinclair, D. Wilkie, and G. M. Douglas, M.D.

Natural History Society,

MONTREAL.

Though local in name, is provincial in character. It was founded in 1827, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1833, and is designed to promote the study of the Natural History of British North America. The meetings of the Society are held monthly; and a short course of popular lectures is delivered between February and April of each year. Subscription, £1 per annum.

President—J. W. Dawson, M.A., F.G.S. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st*. L. A. H. Latour; 2*nd*. W. H. A. Davies; 3*rd*. Rev. A. D. Campbell, M.A. *Treasurer*—B. Workman, M.D. *Recording Secretary*—A. N. Rennie. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. H. Hingston, M.D. *Curator and Librarian*—James Barnston, M.D. *Council*—Rev. Professor Leach, D.C.L.; Rev. A. Kemp; Professor Howard, M.D.; J. T. Dutton; and Professor Fraser, M.D. *Library Committee*—Professor McCallum, M.D.; W. T. Jones, M.D.; Professor Wright, M.D.; Professor Scott, M.D.; Rev. S. Gilson, M.A.

Canadian Institute,

TORONTO.

The Canadian Institute originated, in 1849, among some members of the engineering and surveying professions, as a strictly professional society. In 1851 it was given a more general character; and on the 4th of November of that year, a Royal Charter was obtained, defining the objects of the Institute to be: The promotion of the Physical Sciences; the encouragement and advancement of the Industrial Arts and Manufactures; the formation of a Provincial Museum, and the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge connected with the surveying, engineering, and architectural professions. In 1855, an amalgamation took place with the "Toronto Athenæum," a society which had been incorporated in 1848, for the formation of a public library and museum, and other literary purposes.

The meetings of the Institute are held on every Saturday evening (except during the holidays), between the 1st December and the 1st April of each year. The transactions are published in the *Canadian Journal*, under the editorship of Dr. Wilson, of University College. The number of members is about 600. Subscription, £1 per annum for residents of

Toronto, and 15s. non-residents, entitling members to the use of the Library and Museum, and to a copy of the *Canadian Journal.*

President—Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st.* Professor Chapman; 2*nd.* Colonel Baron de Rottenburg; 3*rd.* John Langton, M.A. *Recording Secretary*—John George Hodgins, M.A. *Corresponding Secretary*—Thomas Henning. *Treasurer*—Dalrymple Crawford. *Librarian*—Professor Croft, D.C.L. *Curator*—Professor Hind, M.A. *Council*—Professor Wilson, LL.D.; Professor Cherriman, M.A.; Professor Bovell, M.D.; E. A. Meredith, LL.B.; Rev. Professor Young, M.A.; S. B. Harman, B.C.L.

COLLEGIATE.

University of Toronto Association.

This Association was established by the members of the University of Toronto, on the 23rd of September, 1856, for the promotion of University Education in the Province, and of the interests of the University of Toronto in particular—especially by a restoration of the powers and privileges of Convocation,(*a*) and re-organization of the Faculties of Law and Medicine. It is also designed to promote and maintain a friendly feeling among the members of the University; and by means of an organization, to enable them to act with greater influence in matters affecting its interests. The Association meets in Toronto.

President—Hon. James Patton, B.C.L., Barrie. *Vice Presidents*—Adam Crooks, M.A., Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., W. C. Chewett, M.D., Toronto; W. G. Draper, M.A., Kingston; T. A. McLean, M.A., Clearville; S. S. Macdonell, M.A., Windsor. *Secretary*—Thomas Hodgins, B.A., Toronto. *Treasurer*—C. E. English, B.A., Toronto. *Council*—D. E. Blake, B.A., William Wedd, M.A., W. B. Nicol, M.D., J. H. Morris, M.A., Rev. Arthur Wickson, M.A., Alister M. Clark, M.A., Toronto; J. D. Armour, B.A., Cobourg; C. F. Eliot, B.A., Chatham; William Craigie, B.A., Hamilton; Rev. F. J. Lundy, D.C.L., Grimsby; John J. Kingsmill, B.A., Guelph; Richard Bayly, B.A., London.

The following is published for the convenience of the members of this University:—

General Laws.

I.—*The Association.*

1. The Association shall consist of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto and former King's College.

2. It shall be called "The University of Toronto Association."

3. The objects of the Association shall be: The general promotion of University Education in the Province, and of the interests of the University of Toronto in particular—especially by the revival of its Convocation.

(*a*) Information from the University of London, states that Government has now under consideration an amendment to the Charter establishing Convocation in that University.

II.—*Members.*

1. The present Graduates and Undergraduates of the University aforesaid shall have the right to be considered Members of the Association.

2. Admission to a Degree, or to Standing; or Matriculation, in the said University, shall confer the right of Membership.

III.—*Officers.*

1. There shall be the following Officers in the Association: a President, six Vice-Presidents (three of whom shall be non-residents of Toronto), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve Councillors (six of whom shall be non-residents of Toronto).

2. The said Officers shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association, and shall be elected from among such of the Members as are Graduates of the University, after nomination at the ordinary meeting next preceding the election.

3. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee (of which five members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business) to promote the objects of the Association by such means as may be suitable, subject to the approval of the Association.

4. Vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled up in the same manner as at the annual elections.

IV.—*Meetings.*(*a*)

1. The Ordinary Meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Wednesday of each Law Term of the Superior Courts of Upper Canada.

2. An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held on the day of the University Commencement, for the election of officers and other general business.

3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Executive Committee when necessary, or when requested by five members of the Association, by giving due notice thereof.

4. The Executive Committee shall have power to make rules for conducting the business of the meetings, subject to the approval of the Association.

V.—*Miscellaneous.*

1. Alterations in the laws shall be discussed at the Annual General Meeting after notice at the preceding ordinary meeting, and may be made with the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

2. All elections under these laws shall take place by ballot.

3. The right of membership shall be subject to an annual payment of Five Shillings, payable before the Annual General Meeting.

By Laws.

1. The order of business at the meetings of the Association shall be as follows:—

(*a*) The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents according to seniority, or, in their absence, a Chairman chosen *pro tempore*, to take the chair.

(*b*) The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

(*c*) Communications received since the last meeting read and disposed of.

(*a*) Five days' notice of each Meeting is to be given by the Secretary.

(*d*) Business from the Executive Committee brought forward.
(*e*) Business arising out of the minutes of which previous notice has been given.
(*f*) Notices of motion.
2. The following motions shall be in order at any time:—
(*a*) To adjourn.
(*b*) To amend the motion before the Meeting.
(*c*) To refer to the Executive Committee.
(*d*) To suspend any By-law.

3. Notices of all other motions shall be given at the meeting immediately preceding that at which they are to be brought forward.
4. Every motion and notice of motion, before being read to the Association or discussed, shall be put in writing by the mover.
5. Each member, in speaking, shall address the Chair; and no member shall speak more than once on any motion, except the mover, who shall have the right to a general reply.
6. Any of the preceding By-laws may be suspended at any meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present.(*a*)

Meetings, 1857.

Ordinary. 4th February; 3rd June; 2nd September; and 18th November. *Annual*, 26th June.

McGill University Society.

This Society was first originated on the 7th January, 1857, and finally instituted on the 12th of the following month, and is similar to the Association of the University of Toronto, save that its membership is limited to the graduates of the University, and is dependent on the ballot-vote of two-thirds present at the election. The objects of the Society are declared to be "as well for promoting and maintaining a friendly feeling among the graduates, as for advancing the welfare of their *Alma Mater*, and by means of organization to enable them to act with greater weight with reference to any measures of reform they may deem desirable in the constitution of the University." Meetings are held on the first Monday in February, August, and November, and the Annual Meeting on the week-day next before the day of the University Commencement. The subscription fees are 10s. on admission, and 10s. per annum.

President—Alexander Morris, M.A. *Vice-Presidents*—R. P. Howard, M.D., and B. Chamberlin, B.C.L. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Edward J. Hemming, B.C.L. *Council*—George E. Fenwick, M.D.; William B. Lambe, B.C.L., and T. R. Browne, B.A.

University College Literary and Scientific Society.

This Society was established by the members of University College on the 22nd February, 1854, as a College Debating Society. Meetings are held every Friday evening during term, at which an essay is read, and a

(*a*) The By-laws relating to the duties of the Secretary and the Treasurer are omitted.

question debated by members previously appointed for that purpose. Every fourth meeting is a public meeting, to which the professors and others are invited. There is also a Reading-Room in connection with the Society, which is liberally supplied with Canadian and American papers, and the English reviews. The number of members is about one hundred. Subscription 5s. per annum.

President—William Wedd, M.A. *Vice-Presidents*—Thos. Hodgins, B.A., and M. M. Crombie, B.A. *Secretary*—W. H. C. Kerr. *Treasurer*—N. Monsarrat. *Curator*—C. D. Paul. *Council*—A. Cattanach, B.A.; C. E. English, B.A.; N. Burns, and R. S. Appelbe.

Trinity College Literary Institute.

This Society has been established a few years, and is similar in its objects to University College Society. Its News-Room is liberally supplied with Canadian and American papers, and English reviews and papers; and its Student's Library contains about 300 volumes. Meetings are held on every Friday evening during Term.

Chairman—J. J. Bogert, B.A. *Secretary*—H. W. Davies, B.A. *Treasurer*—Charles Badgley. *Librarian*—J. Middleton. *Curator*—J. Ardagh. *Council*—William Jones and W. H. Jones.

Knox's College Missionary Society.

The main object of this Society is to cultivate a missionary spirit among its members. With this view, it holds monthly meetings at which Essays on subjects connected with missionary operations and the progress of Christianity in general, are read. It has also a literary character, and meets every Friday evening to discuss questions in literature, science, education, history, political economy, &c. It was established in 1846, and has continued to grow in importance and usefulness ever since.

President—James Whyte. *Vice-President*—Daniel Clark. *Recording Secretary*—James Ross. *Corresponding Secretary*—Donald McVicar. *Treasurer*—James Greenfield. *Council*—Messrs. Blount, Millican, Fenwick, and Frazer.

METROPOLITAN.

Toronto Mechanics Institute.

This Society was established in 1830, and incorporated in 1847, by the Act 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 102, "for the purpose of forming a Library and Reading Room, and of organizing a system of instruction by means of lectures and classes." A valuable course of lectures is given each year

during the winter months, by gentlemen of literary and scientific attainments; and a library of about 3,200 volumes has been collected. The reading-room is well supplied with Canadian, American, and English periodicals, including several valuable professional publications. Subscription, 10s.; entrance fee, 10s., per annum.

President—E. F. Whitemore. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*—Robert Edwards.

Toronto Horticultural Society.

Established for the purpose of holding Exhibitions of fruits and flowers at stated times during each year.

President—G. W. Allan. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st.* J. Dodsley Humphreys; 2*nd.* Professor Buckland; 3*rd.* Robert Beard. *Secretary and Treasurer*—J. Small. *Assistant Secretary*—E. Foster. *Committee of Management*—Rev. T. Schreiber, Hon. J. C. Morrison, Sheriff Jarvis, George Leslie, John Gray, Rice Lewis, Captain Jones, F. W. Coate, James Fleming. George Sootheran, J. A. Simmers, A. Mason.

Central Agricultural and Horticultural Club.

Meetings are held in Toronto, fortnightly, during the session, from October to May.

President—E. W. Thompson. *Vice-Presidents*—William McDougall and James Fleming. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Professor Buckland. *Committee*—George W. Allan, Professor Croft, Professor Hind, Captain Beresford, R. L. Denison, Robert Davis, George Leslie, Edward Musson, J. D. Humphreys, John Gray, William Mundie, Alexander Shaw.

Medico-Chirurgical and Ethical Society,

Was instituted for the promotion of Medical Science, and the establishment of a code of Ethics for the guidance of the Profession, and the general welfare of its members.

President—Hon. C. Widmer, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng. *Vice-Presidents*—W. Beaumont, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., and Edward M. Hodder, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng. *Secretary*—James H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.

Osgoode Club.

This Association was instituted in the fall of 1848, for the promotion of the study of the law. It is limited to members of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and its debates and essays to questions connected with the laws of England and Canada. The meetings are held in Chamber Room, Osgoode Hall, on Tuesday of every week, from after the first Friday in

November, to the end of March. Subscription 5s. per annum. The following officers were elected at the last Annual Meeting:

President—Hon. Mr. Justice Burns. *Vice-Presidents*—R. A. Harrison, B.C.L.; Edward Fitzgerald, B.A.; James Beaty; Hector Cameron, B.A.; and Christopher S. Patterson. *Secretary and Treasurer*—John McBride. *Committee of Management*—Thomas Hodgins, B.A., Chairman; D. A. Sampson; T. Moore Benson; D. Tisdale; and G. M. Wilson.

Toronto Literary Association.

This Society was instituted on 7th July, 1853, "for the cultivation of literature and public speaking." The members meet in the Mechanics' Institute Hall on Thursday evenings, at half-past seven o'clock, once a week during the winter, and once a fortnight during summer, for the purpose of hearing an essay read, and of debating on some question appointed at the previous meeting. Every fourth meeting is a public meeting. Annual subscription, 7s. 6d.

President—James Beaty, Jr. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st.* Thos. Hodgins, B.A. 2*nd.* John Holland; 3*rd.* W. B. Sullivan. *Secretary*—Alfred Howell. *Assistant Secretary*—D. A. Sampson. *Teasurer*—R. Sullivan. *Council*—Robert Edwards, W. R. Macdonald, B.A., Edwin F. King, Robert Moore, and E. T. Fletcher.

Young Men's St. Patrick's Association,

Was established in 1855, for the following objects:—"To present to the young Irishmen of Toronto opportunities and incentives to intellectual improvement; to multiply their sources of information; to establish a library, reading-room, and debating club; to provide for the delivery of public and private lectures; to procure pecuniary means for benevolent and intellectual purposes; to promote a friendly intercourse between them; and, finally, to create, excite, and maintain a warm love for their native land, and a worthy zeal for the honor and character of their race." Meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month, for debating purposes; and on the second Thursday for general purposes. Subscription: Entrance fee, 5s., and 10s. per annum.

President—Jeremiah O'Neill. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st.* Eugene O'Keefe; 2*nd.* Daniel Mahony. *Recording Secretary*—John Mulvey. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles A. Muldoon. *Corresponding Secretary*—Patrick Boyle. *Treasurer*—William Halley. *Committee of Management*—Peter Nolan, Michael Murphy, Thomas E. O'Brien, John O'Donohoe, Joseph Bondidier, John McCoskey, Jeremiah Murphy, John Walsh, and James Murphy.

Young Canada Debating Club.

Organized in 1853 for the promotion of the following objects: Mental improvement by debates, lectures, essays, and recitations. The meetings are held every Monday evening in a room in the basement of Mr. Johnson's Church, Louisa Street, Toronto. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; monthly dues, 1s. 3d.

President—R. Reynolds. *Vice-President*—S. Johnson. *Secretary*—S. Gibson. *Treasurer*—W. Patterson. *Permanent Chairman*—D. Hearns.

British Canadian Debating Society.

Established 1st August, 1856, for the discussion of political and social questions, and the circulation of a manuscript magazine, which is published monthly, and contains articles contributed by the members. The Society meets once each week, in Louisa Street, Toronto.

President—Robert Reid. *Vice-President*—James Forsyth. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Henry Langley.

Ontario Literary Temperance Club,

Instituted in 1856, for the promotion of the following objects: Mental improvement, by debates, essays, and recitations; and Temperance, by holding public meetings, and by the members signing the temperance pledge. The meetings are held weekly. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Weekly dues, 2d.

President—R. W. Rattray. *Vice-Presidents*—1*st.* W. Witherow; 2*nd.* R. A. Smith. *Treasurer*—D. Spry. *Secretary*—W. Sloane. *Conductor*—J. Millns. *Watchman*—S. Rogers.

Memoranda.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH AND COMMON PLEAS ON SCHOOL QUESTIONS, IN UPPER CANADA.

TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

1. *Local Superintendent and Trustees Signing a Contract with a Teacher.*

A Local Superintendent signing, together with Trustees, a contract with a Teacher, will be considered as having signed the same only as approving of the appointment, and not as contracting with the Teacher.—*Campbell* v. *Elliott et al.*, 3 Q. B. R. 241,

2. *Parties to sue for a Trespass—Trustees or Teacher.*

Under the forty-fourth section of the School Act of 1843, 7 Vic. c. 29, the Trustees of the School, and not the Teacher, should sue for a trespass to the school-house; unless it can be shown that the Trustees have given the Teacher a particular interest in the building, beyond the mere liberty of occupying it during the day for the purpose of teaching.—*Monaghan* v. *Fergusson et al.*, 3 Q. B. R. 484.

3. *Trustees agreeing to furnish fuel, must be applied to for same.*

A Teacher charged Trustees upon a special agreement stated to have been made by them, to furnish the said Teacher with fuel when required: *Held*, that they could not be charged with a breach of covenant, as a request with time and place had not been stated in the Teacher's declaration. —*Anderson* v. *Vansittart et al.*, 5 Q. B. R. 335.

4. *Teacher's agreement with Trustees not under Corporate Seal.—Their refusal to sign an Order on the Local Superintendent.—Board and Lodging for Teacher.*

In an action brought by a Teacher against Trustees appointed under the School Act of 1846, 9 Vic. c. 20, setting out a special agreement to retain said Teacher in their employment for a year at a certain salary; and also in a special action brought by the Teacher, founded on a verbal agreement for wrongfully and without cause turning the Teacher away, and preventing him thereby earning his salary, &c., *Held* in both cases that the declaration was bad, in not stating that the agreement was made by the Trustees with their corporate seal. (See No. 26.)

If the School Trustees refuse to sign the order upon the Local Superintendent for the payment of the School Fund as provided for by the Act, they may be proceeded against by Mandamus; or, perhaps, they may be sued in a special action for not making the order; but they cannot be sued for the money, as that is not in their hands.

Trustees have no power under the School Act to make an agreement for providing the Teacher with board and lodging.—*Quinn* v. *Trustees*, 7 Q. B. R. 130.

5. Arbitration between Trustees and Teacher.

No action in Law or Equity can be sustained by a School Teacher against Trustees for his salary; arbitration is the only remedy.—*Tiernan* v. *Trustees, No. — Nepean*, 14 Q. B. R. 15.

6. Rate for an Unqualified Teacher.—Re-imbursement of Costs.

No rate can legally be imposed for the salary of an unqualified Teacher. School Trustees cannot impose a rate to re-imburse themselves for costs incurred in defending, unsuccessfully, a suit brought against them for levying an unauthorized rate, or for travelling expenses incurred in order to consult with the Superintendent.—*Stark* v. *Montague et al.* 14 Q. B. R. 473.

SCHOOL RATES IN TOWNSHIPS.

7. Property liable to Taxation for School Purposes.

When the municipal council of a Township, intending to act under the Statute 13 and 14 Vic. c. 48, s. 18, cl. 3, for common school purposes, levied a rate upon the resident inhabitants of a school section only, it was held, that under the school act, as well as the Municipal and Assessment acts, the by-law was invalid, because the rate should be levied on all taxable property, whether real or personal, of the inhabitants resident as well as non-resident.—*In re De la Haye* v. *Municipality of the Gore of Toronto*, 2 C. P. R. 317.

8. School-Rate on Non-Resident Land.—Corporation in Court.

A resolution of the freeholders and householders of a school section passed at their annual meeting, that the trustees should tax the property in such section to pay the teacher's salary and the expenses of the school, followed by a resolution of the Trustees, directing a rate to be levied on the rateable property of such section to raise the sum required, and the preparation of a rate-bill and warrant, is sufficient to render a non-resident, having real estate within the section, liable for the sum rated by the Trustees according to the assessed value of his real property ; and that being so liable, an executor representing the estate is liable in an action of the same nature to which the testator might have been subjected.

A corporation aggregate is not bound to appear at the trial as witnesses, under a notice served on their attorney under the Statute 16 Vic. c. 19, s. 2. If the individual members are required to appear they may be individually supœnaed.—*Trustees No.* 2, *Dunwich* v. *McBeath*, 3 C. P. R. 228.

9. By-Laws levying School Rates.

A by-law of a Township Council authorizing the levy of certain rates in a school section having been quashed, the council then without a second school section meeting having been called, passed another by-law for the same purpose, it was held :—

That the discretion to raise the sum within any number of years, not more than ten, rests as much with the council as with the school meeting or trustees.

That the rate was not declared on the property assessed in a previous year ; but only the amount to be raised was determined by reference to the assessed value of property in that year.

That the rate not beeing complained of as excessive, its being calculated to realize more than the precise sum required, did not render the by-law invalid.

That a second meeting of the inhabitants after the former by-law had been quashed, was not necessary.

That the duty imposed on the clerk in making out the assessment list of the section in accordance with the Township by-law, was in accordance with the Statute.

That a proviso of the by-law sanctioning receipts, *pro tanto*, given to those who had paid under the invalid by-law, did not render the second by-law void—because such parties, although entitled to restitution, would have to pay *de novo*.—*In re De la Haye* v. *Municipality of the Gore of Toronto*, 3 C. P. R. 23.

10. *Townships levying School-Money for County purposes.*

A Township by-law was quashed in so much of it as related to the raising of a sum of money, to defray the demands of the County Council on the township, and as an equivalent to the Legislative School grant; it not appearing on the face of the by-law that it was directed to the purpose of meeting a deficiency.

It follows therefore that a Township Council has not power to pass a rate in aid of any county rate, as the thirty-first section of the Act 16 Vic. c. 182, authorises the County Councils to pass by-laws to raise money for County purposes, and the Township Council for Township purposes; and the 27th section of the School Act 13 and 14 Vic. c. 48, expressly makes it the duty of the County Council (and not the Township Council) to cause to be levied each year upon the several townships of the County, such sums of money as shall at least be equal, clear of all charges of collection, to the amount of school money apportioned to the several townships out of the government grant.—*Fletcher* v. *Municipality of Euphrasia et al.* 13 Q. B. R. 129.

11. *Trustees' Warrant to Collect School Rates.—Its Form.*

School Trustees can only give a warrant to collect School rates within the limits of the section for which they are appointed. They can only sue non-residents.

The warrant may be signed by two Trustees (but see No. 25), and need not be under their corporate seal. (See also Nos. 4 and 26.)

In making cognizance under such warrant, it is sufficient to state that the plaintiff was duly assessed, and that the collector was duly appointed. It is not necessary to state therein that the rate was decided upon at a meeting, as required by statute, or how the appointment was made.—*Gillies* v. *Wood*, 13 Q. B. R. 357

12. *Undivided Lot.—School Assessment in two Municipalities.*

Certain property, through which ran a municipal division line between a Town and Township, was assessed by the Trustees of a school section in the Township, according to the value of that portion of it lying in their section, and outside the Town. The owner refused to pay, and was sued by the Trustees as a non-resident, in accordance with the provisions of the School Law. The Judge of the Division Court decided against the Trustees, on the ground that the proviso in the 15th section of the Supplementary School Act of 1853, referred to undivided lots within different municipalities, as well as within but one municipality. The Chief Superintendent appealed the case, and it was *Held*, That the Trustees acted rightly,—they being guided by the assessment roll of their municipality; and that the proviso referred to applies only

to the case of an undivided property extending into more than one school section of the *same* municipality, and not where the land lies in different municipalities. Hence municipal boundaries divide lots.—*Chief Superintendent in re Trustees No.* 4, *Hallowell* v. *Storm*, 14 Q. B. R. 541.

ALTERATIONS IN SCHOOL SECTION BOUNDARIES.

13. *Alteration and Union of School Sections.—Election of Trustees.—Collection by Warrant.*

An alteration in the boundaries of a school section under the fourth clause of the eighteenth section of the School Act of 1850, does not constitute it a new section, nor make it necessary to call a school meeting to elect new Trustees. Such an alteration only involves a change of parties, from being members of one school section, and becoming members of another school section, and takes effect the 25th December next after. Nor is it necessary to show that the people desire an alteration of the boundaries to authorize the Council to make it.

The union of two or more school sections in the same township into one, may take place at any period of the year, and would then require a new election of Trustees.

Trustees are bound to collect by Warrant from the *residents* of the school section; and to sue for and recover by their name of office from persons residing without the limits of the section and making default of payment.—*Chief Superintendent in re Trustees No.* 2, *Moore* v. *McRae*, 12 Q. B. R. 525.

14. *Disuniting union sections of adjoining Townships, and uniting two or more into one.*

The Municipal Council of a Township passed a by-law, disuniting a union section with another Township, and uniting such part section and two distinct sections in their own township into one, after a petition from certain inhabitants of the sections concerned; *Held*—

That the Council was not bound to give notice to the inhabitants of that part of the union section belonging to the other Township—it being out of their jurisdiction; but in regard to the parties within their authority, they were required to be satisfied that *due notice* had been given. They are made the judges of such "due notice."

The authority of a Township Council "to alter any school section already established," is one to which no restriction, save *notice*, is attached; but the authority "to unite two or more school sections into one, at the request of the majority of the freeholders or householders *in each of such sections*," is accompanied with a restriction at once expressed; and which restriction does not, by grammatical construction, extend to the power of merely altering boundaries. In the Supplementary Act, the "restrictions in regard to alterations" are spoken of as distinct from any other expression.

The intention of the fourth clause of the eighteenth section of the School Act of 1850, is, that in a measure for merely altering the boundaries of sections, the Township Council may take the initiative; and can act without any previous request of a public meeting; but if they enter it of their own accord, they must see that all parties to be affected by the alteration have been duly notified of the intended step; and if they have been applied to on the subject, they are not bound to entertain it until they see that due notice has been given.

The intention of the seventeenth section of the Supplementary Act, is that the Township Council may pass a by-law for bringing back exclusively to their own jurisdiction, any part of the Township united to another; and that they may make what arrangement they think most convenient for giving the inhabitants the benefit of the Common School laws; but they cannot do so unless it clearly appears that all parties have had due notice.—*In re Ness* v. *Municipality of Saltfleet*, 13 Q. B. R. 408.

15. *Alterations of School Sections and of Union Sections.*

The Municipality of a Township may alter the boundaries of School sections within their township, by taking from one and adding to another, without any previous request of freeholders and householders, and notwithstanding their disapprobation of the change—provided that those affected by the alteration have notice of the intention to make it. But the Municipality has no power to alter the boundaries of a union School section consisting of parts of different townships—such power pertaining only to the Reeves and Local Superintendents of the townships concerned.—*In re Ley* v. *Municipality of Clarke*, 13 Q. B. R. 433.

16. *Dividing a School Section.—Rate by Trustees* de facto.

On application of the resident inhabitants of a section, the Municipality of a Township, in 1853, passed a resolution to divide the section, by taking away a part to constitute a new section (but no By-law was passed until 1855, when one was adopted confirming the resolution.) A meeting was called for the 16th January, 1854, to elect three new trustees for the section. In the meantime, on the 10th of January, the ordinary annual meeting was held, and a dispute arose as to whether Trustees should not then be elected for the ensuing year? Some thought not, and left the meeting; while others remained, and proceeded with the election. The Local Superintendent being appealed to, declared the election illegal, considering the section had become a new section; and appointed another election to take place on the 16th, when the three defendants were appointed Trustees. In January, 1855, the dispute was renewed and elections held, so that there were two sets of Trustees claiming the office. The first elected Trustees in 1854, abstained from acting; and the defendants imposed a rate, which the plaintiff resisted.

Held, (affirming No. 13, *Chief Superintendent* v. *McRae*, 12 Q. B R. 545), that the alteration did not constitute the section a new one; but that the rate was legal, being imposed by Trustees *de facto*, who had not been removed.

Quære—Whether such alteration could be made by resolution only.

Quære, also—Whether the decision of the Local Superintendent can be thus incidentally reviewed in an action to recover back the rate.—*Chief Superintendent in re Gill* v. *Jackson et al.*, 14 Q. B. R. 119.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

17. *Powers of Boards of School Trustees, in Cities, Towns, and Villages.*

The School Trustees in cities, towns, and villages, have unlimited discretion under the twenty-fourth section of the School Act of 1850, as to the number of schools to be kept up, and are not subjected to the restrictions in this respect imposed upon school section trustees in Townships.

When an estimate of the sum required for school purposes was sent to the Municipal Council, by the Board of School Trustees, and the Council

recognized the presentation of such estimate by paying a portion of the amount, and submitted to court their reasons for refusing to pay the balance, *Held* that by such recognition of the Trustees' estimate, they were precluded from pleading that it had not been laid before them as the law required. —*In re Board of School Trustees* v. *Municipality of Brockville*, 9 Q. B. R. 302.

18. *Boards of School Trustees and Municipal Councils.*

The communication by a Board of School Trustees to the Municipal Council of a town, of a resolution of the Board, that the chairman do order the Town Council to furnish the Board with a sum of money immediately, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a school house—a copy of which resolution was sent to the Town Council—is not a compliance with the sixth clause of the twenty-fourth section of the School Act of 1850, requiring the Board to prepare an *estimate* of the sums it may require ; and consequently does not render the Town Council liable to be compelled to pay the amount by mandamus.

A vote of the rate-payers is not necessary in cities, towns, and villages —although it is in school sections—to authorize an application to the Town Council, or a rate by the Board.—*In re Board of School Trustees* v. *Municipality of Port Hope*, 4 C. P. R. 418.

19. *School Assessment in Wards of a City or Town.*

A Board of School Trustees applied to a Municipal Council to levy a distinct sum in each of the wards of the municipality, and the Council passed a By-law for that purpose:

Held, that it was illegal. An assessment for School (as well as Municipal) purposes must be levied equally upon the rate-payers of the Municipality in proportion to their rateable property, and cannot be levied by an unequal rate in the different wards of such municipality.—*In re Scott* v. *Municipality of Ottawa*, 13 Q. B. R. 346.

20. *Order on Treasurer.*

The Board of School Trustees of a village applied to the village Municipality to levy a sum of money required to pay for a School site which they had contracted to purchase. The Municipality refused to do so, and the Board applied for a mandamus. It did not appear that the Trustees had appointed a Secretary-Treasurer.

Held, that the Board should first have given an order to the person from whom they had agreed to purchase, upon the Treasurer of the Municipality.—*In re Board of School Trustees* v. *Municipality of Galt*, 13 Q. B. R. 511.

21. *Meaning of "Taxable Inhabitants," in Cities, Towns, and Villages.*

Persons who are rated for statute labor only, and who are not householders, are not "taxable inhabitants" within the meaning of the twenty-second section of the School Act of 1850, and cannot therefore vote at the election of School Trustees.—*The Queen ex rel. McNamara* v. *Christie et al.*, 9 Q. B. R. 682.

MISCELLANEOUS.

22. *Decisions on School Questions by the Chief Superintendent.*

The duties imposed upon the Chief Superintendent and the several Local Superintendents by the School Acts, show that the Legislature intended to

provide a domestic forum for the settlement of school questions; and the reference of several other matters involving legal considerations to arbitration, answers the objection sometimes urged that the Legislature did not mean legal questions to be determined by an officer who, perhaps, might not be versed in legal technicalities. It appears, therefore, looking at the whole scope of the acts, that it was supposed the affairs of the schools could be managed by means of arbitrators, and references to the Local Superintendent, and finally to the Chief Superintendent, without troubling the Courts.—10 Q. B. R. 475.

23. *Rate of Interest to be raised by Municipal Councils.*

Municipal Corporations cannot, by by-law, provide for money at a rate of interest exceeding six per cent.—*Wilson* v. *Municipality of the County of Elgin*, 13 Q. B. R. 129.

24. *Responsibility of Treasurer to honor Trustees' Orders.*

That portion of the rate which by the enactment of law goes into the hands of the Treasurer, is subject to the order of the Trustees. He may not have received the money, or may refuse to obey their order, but in neither case can they be liable to an action for not paying the money. They are public officers, who have only to discharge their proper duty. If they refused to make an order, a Mandamus would lie against them, or perhaps a special action for not making the order, but not an action for the money, for that is not in their hands. If the Treasurer fails in his duty he is liable to indictment, and might be found liable also to a remedy by action.—7 Q. B. R. 138.

25. *Authority of a Majority of School Trustees.—School Site.*

Two of the Trustees of a school section are not competent to act in all cases without consulting the third, and giving him an opportunity of uniting in or opposing the acts of his colleagues. (See No. 11.)

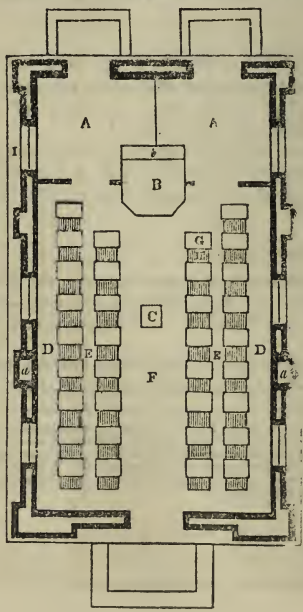
Nor can the whole body of Trustees, without any reference to the freeholders and householders of the section, determine upon a site for the school house, and impose a rate to meet the expense of its purchase.—*Orr* v. *Ranney et al.*, 12 Q. B. R. 377.

26. *Corporate Seal.*

The Trustees of a school section being a corporation under the School Act of 1850, are not liable as such to pay for a school house erected for and accepted by them, not having contracted under seal for the erection of the same.

The seal is required as authenticating the concurrence of the whole body corporate.(*a*)—*Marshall* v. *Trustees No.* 4, *Kitley*, 4 C. P. R. 375.

(*a*) "A corporation being an invisible body, cannot manifest its will by oral communication: a peculiar mode has therefore been devised for the authentic expression of its intention,—namely, the affixing of its common seal; and it is held that though the particular members may express their private consent by words, or signing their names, yet this does not bind the corporation; it is the fixing of the seal, and that only, which unites the several assents of the individuals composing it; and makes one joint assent of the whole."—*Smith's Mercantile Law, B. I. c. 4.*



PLAN OF A SECTION SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A.A. School Library and Teachers' Room; B. Teacher's Desk; b. Closet for Maps, Books, &c.; C. Stove.

The following hints may be useful to School Trustees, in making arrangements for school buildings. Everything around and in the School-House should be attractive to the eye and improving to the taste of the pupils, since it is in connection with the School-House that children receive many of their earliest and most lasting impressions:—

1. The sites should, where practicable, be at least half or a quarter of an acre, and be fixed in an agreeable and cheerful neighbourhood, apart from railways, mills, &c. The position should be somewhat elevated, or on a gentle slope, and not in the vicinity of low ground or stagnant water.

2. The door should face the south, and the principal windows be to the north, thus rendering access to the School House agreeable at all seasons, and the light inside always free from the glare of sunshine.

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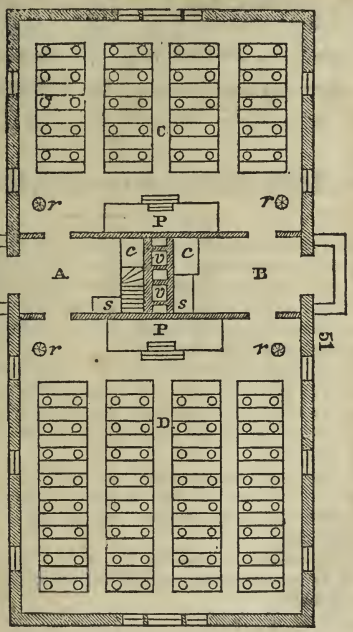

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	Third Year.	12*	12	12*	12	—
	Fourth Year	12*	11	11	—	11*
	Occ. Students	1,2,3	2, 3	9, 1	1, 2, 3	1, 2
Logic	First Year	—	—	—	—	12
Rhetoric	Second Year.	—	—	2*	—	—
Metaphysics & Ethics	First Year	—	—	—	3	9*
	Second Year.	3*	11	9‡*	11	—
	Third Year.	2	9*	9*‡	2	11
	Fourth Year.	4*	10	10*	4*	10
Chemistry	Second Year.	12	12	12	12	—
	Third Year.	—	—	—	—	12
	Fourth Year.	11‡	10	11	10	—
	Occ. Students	1½	1†	1½	1†	1½
Agriculture		4	4	4	4	4
Mathematics & Natural Philosophy	First Year	12	11*	12	12	—
	Second Year.	2	3*	2	1*	—
	Third Year.	11	2*	11	11*	—
	Fourth Year.	1	1*	1*	2*	—
History and English Literature	First Year	2	2	2	2	2*
	Second Year.	1	2	1*	2	—
	Third Year.	—	1	—	1*	—
	Fourth Year.	—	—	3	—	3*
Natural History	First Year	1	—	1	—	1
	Third Year.	10	10	10	10	10
Mineralogy and Geology	First Year	—	1	—	1	1
	Fourth Year.	12	12	12	12	12
French Language	First Year	11	9*	11	9*	—
	Second Year.	10	—	10*	—	10*
	Third Year.	1	—	1*	—	—
	Fourth Year.	2*	—	—	11	—
German Language	Second Year.	—	10*	—	10	—
	Third Year.	—	11	—	—	1*
	Fourth Year.	—	1	2*	—	—
Italian Language		—	3	—	—	—
Spanish Language		—	—	—	—	2
Meteorology		—	—	3‡	—	—
Hebrew Language	First Year	2	—	2	—	2
	Second Year.	9*	10	2	2	—
	Third Year.	—	1	—	—	3
	Fourth Year.	3	—	3	—	—
Chaldee Language		—	3	—	3	—
Syrian Language		—	—	1	—	1
Arabic Language		1	—	—	1	—

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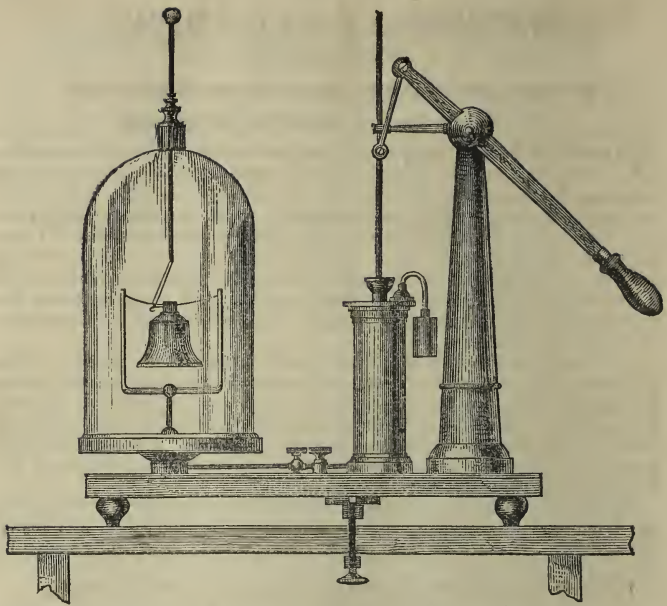

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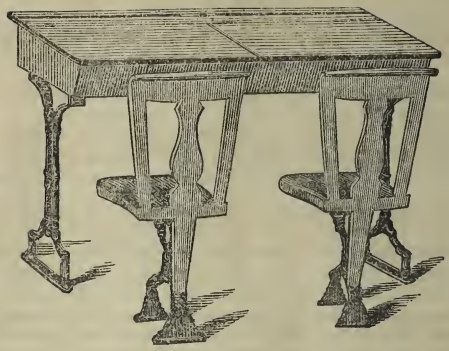

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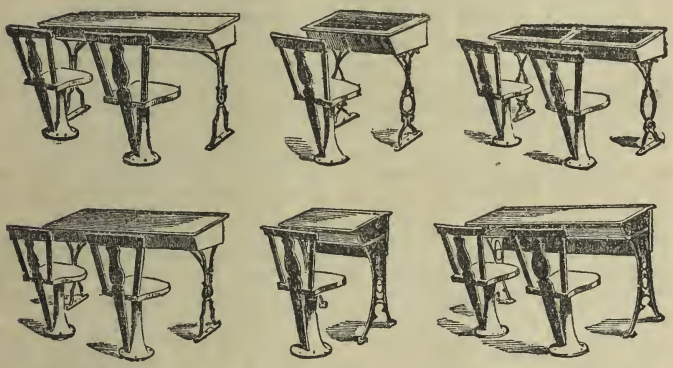

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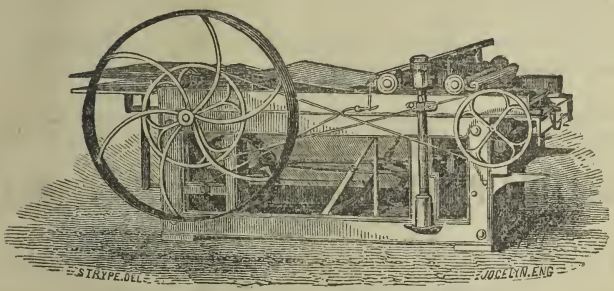

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